—Half-fare arrangements have been made for the delegates attending the Louisville Convention by all the railroads centering at Louisville.

—The United States steamer Yantic sailed yesterday for the East India Squadron. She will touch at Gibraltar, and pass through the Suez Canal.

—Reports from all sections of Arkansas say the present drouth has impaired the cotton crop at least one-third. The heated term still continues. Thermometer yesterday 98.

—John Rushmer, of Columbus, Ohio, aged about 70, respectably connected, and hitherto eminent for his consistent church membership, has been recently discovered in attempts to violate little girls from 10 to 12 years old. Two of his victims are under medical treatment.

—Senator Wilson was knocked down at Portland, Me., by a runaway team, Tuesday night, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

—A farmer died in the western part of Peoria County, yesterday, of hydrophobia. He was bitten eighteen years ago, and it was thought that the late hot weather brought on the attack. His convulsions were terrible, and created much sorrow in the vicinity.

—A very heavy rain fell on Tuesday night at Cedar Rapids and west of that city, which caused a break in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Oxford, fifty-eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, of about two hundred feet of track and one small bridge. The break will be repaired by to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Secretary Fish returned last night for the purpose of preparing the recent correspondence received from the American agent at Geneva, in regard to the Arbitration. He will present the correspondence at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The Secretary states that he is gratified with the results of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. The awards made in favor of the United States are not as large as he could wish, but he thinks those who represent this Government have acted wisely and judiciously.

THE ELECTION LAW.

It has been discovered that the amendment to the Federal Election law of 18—, which was intended to extend the time for holding elections in Louisiana and Texas over a period of four days, does not apply to the latter State so far as Presidential elections are concerned, and that the poll for the reception of ballots for President and Vice President will be required to be opened and closed the same day.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The President has appointed F. Poor Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Dakota.

CABINET MEETING.

There will be a Cabinet meeting to-morrow morning. All the members are here except Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Treasury Department, to-day, decided not to exact the bond prescribed by the regulations of Aug. 2 last, in regard to imported raw material for the manufacture into articles for ship-building, the Department relying upon its lien upon vessels for the collection of the duty in case they subsequently accrue.

WARRANTS FOR THE PARDON

of David Collins, William Feal, Amos Owen, and William Scruggy, Ku-Klux convicts in the Albany Penitentiary, have been prepared at the Department of State, and will be signed by the President to-morrow, and duly forwarded.

SUPERVISOR COBB.

The North Carolina Republican members of Congress, and others, are making strong efforts to have Supervisor Cobb retained, and the matter will be settled by the President to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS GOVERNMENT BUILDING SITE.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the District Attorney at St. Louis to select, in that city, as a site for the Government building, Block 12—, the value of which is appraised at $—, or $— in excess of the appropriation made by Congress. The purchase will be made provided the citizens advance the latter amount, this site appearing to be the favorite locality of the citizens. If this should not be done, it is probable that instructions will be forwarded to purchase the Crow Building, the appropriation being sufficient for that purpose.

THE EXECUTIVE.

All the members of the Cabinet in the city called on the President to-day, to pay their respects and consult with him in regard to matters pertaining to their several departments. Business of unimportant public character, which has accumulated during the absence of the President, will be brought before the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The President has his sleeping quarters at the Executive Mansion, but takes his meals with Secretary Fish. The latter, to-day, communicated to the President the latest intelligence from Geneva, received through Bancroft Davis, from which a hopeful prospect is drawn that the Tribunal of Arbitrators will probably conclude their labors by the middle of September.

OHIO.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 29.—A battery of ten boilers each, fifty feet long, exploded at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s new mill, about 8 o'clock this morning, with a loud report, jarring houses a mile off. The boilers were heated by gas, and attended by one fireman, named Garahty, who was killed instantly. Pieces of the boilers flew in all directions, some nearly a house a quarter of a mile distant, penetrating it, killing a woman and child in bed, and mortally wounding the husband, named Quigley. One boiler went through the mill, knocking down the furnace stacks, and tearing up the machinery in its path. Had the explosion been a few minutes sooner or later, the loss of life would have been terrible, as the force at work in the mill had just gone off duty, and the relief had not yet come on. The cause of the explosion is not known. The loss is fully $—, partly insured. This explosion was the most destructive that has ever occurred in this valley.

Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug 29.—The Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning in the M. E. Church. Bishop Simpson presided during the session. Rev. J. A. Mudge was elected Secretary, and Rev. Geo. Mather Assistant Secretary. Reports of Presiding Elders were presented, and a number of Committees appointed. The attendance is quite large. Bishop Bowman, one of the newly-elected Bishops, delivered an interesting address this afternoon on the subject of church extension. Next Sabbath morning, weather permitting, Bishop Simpson will preach in the public park.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Wiley presiding, convened at Eaton, Preble County, this forenoon. Rev. W. H. Sutherland was elected Secretary. Committees were appointed. The Conference will probably continue one week. The citizens of Eaton entertain the members of the Conference.

Horse Thieves at Work.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MECHANICSBURG, O., Aug. 29.—A valuable horse, buggy and harness, were stolen last night from Jacob Bumgardner, a farmer living near this place. The property is valued at $700. No clue to the thieves. This is the third or fourth transaction of the kind within a short time. Ohio seems to be alive with thieves.

Still Another Fearful Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—A despatch to the *Gazette*, from Gallipolis, says the boiler of a steam saw-mill in Lawrence County, opposite Guiandotte, exploded yesterday, killing four men—John Jones, the proprietor; Mr. Clark, Mr. Webb, and a colored man, and wounding two others.

IOWA.

Close of the Scientific Congress—The Weather.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 29.—Tuesday, strictly speaking, was the last day of the session of the Scientific Association, but the day was given up to pleasure. A large number of the members, with ladies and citizens, in a train of the handsomest cars that ever left Dubuque, started on an excursion up the river railroad, stopping a short time at the Pictured Rocks, one of the most picturesque and interesting points in Iowa, to collect geological specimens; thence they proceeded to McGregor, where they were welcomed by ex-Governor Merrill, and invited by its hospitable citizens to a sumptuous dinner in Cambrian Hall, after which they took a sail on the river, visiting Prairie du Chien and other neighboring points of interest. When they returned to the city they met in a farewell session in the Congregational Church, at which many short and flattering speeches were made, and resolutions of thanks to the citizens generally, to the church societies, railroads, and all to whom the association is indebted for favors and courtesies while here were passed; after which President Smith invoked a blessing on all the members of the association, and declared the twenty-first session adjourned *sine die*. Many left for their homes last night and this afternoon, some few remaining to take a trip to Fort Dodge, Sioux City and other points in Iowa before returning home. All express gratification at the results of the session and the pleasantness of their visit.

The weather is wet, disagreeable and threatening. We had a heavy storm all night.

Struck by Lightning—County Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILTON, Iowa, Aug. 29.—The German Lutheran and the Presbyterian Churches were struck by lightning, shattering both cupolas badly, and generally demolishing pews, lamps, &c. The house of Dr. Wilhelm also received a slight stroke, tearing up the kitchen floor, and injuring Mrs. Wilhelm severely.

The Muscatine County Fair opened yesterday, but on account of the inclement weather the fair will continue Friday and Saturday. Horses and cattle are fully represented, while the display of sheep and swine was never before excelled in the county.

Officers Elected by the Iowa Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29.—The following officers were elected by the Iowa Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in session in this city to-day: G. W. C. T., S. W. Cole, Tama City; G. R. V. T. L., W. Paster, Davenport; G. W. V. T., Mrs. Martha Wright, DesMoines; G. S., Mrs. Laura B. Berry, Nevada; G. T., Isaac Brandt, DesMoines; Representatives to the G. R. W. G. L., Isaac Brandt, Amos Jones, and Mrs. W. Porter; Proxy Representatives, Wm. H. Fleming, J. Norwood Clark, and Rev. L. P. Dosch. Mt. Pleasant was selected as the next place of meeting. The Grand Secretary reports 11— Lodges in Iowa, with a membership of 6,218.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES

At Dexter Park, To-day,

IF IT DOES NOT RAIN.

GUT-DOWN—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY. | THE TURF—SUMMER MEETING AT DEXTER PARK. | AMUSEMENTS.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 17.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 30, 1872.

The New Jersey Grantites met in State Convention at Trenton, yesterday, and nominated an Electoral ticket. No State officers are to be elected in Jersey this year.

Cholera is said to be raging in the Valley of Cashmere, in India. Thousands have died of the disease in the City of Lahore and other large places.

Senator Sawyer, who heads the bolt from the Grantite Convention at Columbus, S. C., expresses the opinion that the bolters, united with the opposition, stand a good chance of carrying the State against the Moses ticket.

A very fair idea of the farce about to be perpetrated in the City of Louisville under the auspices of one Blanton Duncan, the self-appointed representative of the Democratic party as it was, is given in our special despatch from that city, printed elsewhere.

Ex-Governor Curtin was not, as reported yesterday, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District. His name was used without his knowledge or consent. The Grantites are using every means to induce the Governor to support their ticket, but he is inclined to be reticent on the subject.

Jacobs, the Liberal candidate for Governor in West Virginia, is probably elected by about two thousand, and the new Constitution is adopted. The election for members of Congress amounts to nothing, as it was not legally provided for. Regular nominations were made in only two districts, the other candidates running independently.

The Democratic and Liberal Conference Committees of Louisiana have agreed upon a full Congressional ticket. The New Orleans *Times* says the compromise ticket will meet the approval of all Conservative citizens, who are anxious for the joint accomplishment of National and State redemption.

Certain diamond jewellers, in a communication to the London *Times*, confidently assert that the alleged discovery of precious stones in Arizona is all a myth. They aver that the diamonds exhibited by the parties who claim to have discovered the Great American Golconda, were in reality purchased of them and taken to America for the purpose of creating a diamond fever, and in this way largely increasing the tide of emigration to the Territory.

The County Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, concurred in a proposition made by Mr. Wahl, to offer the abstract men $400,000 for the records in their possession, the offer to include all the books except those relating to tax sales, one-half of the sum to be paid on the delivery of the books, except a copy of the original entries, a copy of said books of original entries to be furnished to the county within six months or sooner, if completed, and the balance to be paid when the same is delivered.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Nebraska have put in nomination State and Congressional tickets. The State ticket is headed by H. C. Ladd, Democrat, Colonel Jesse F. Warner, Liberal, being the Congressional nominee. The balance of the State ticket is divided, the Liberals getting the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, one Associate Justice, and State Prison Inspector, the Democrats having the Chief Justice, one Associate Justice, and the Attorney General.

The Liberals and Democrats of the Eighth Ohio Congressional District have nominated J. Y. Munson, of Champaign County, for Congress, and J. H. Young, of the same county, for Elector. In Michigan, yesterday's Congressional nominations were: General J. H. Richardson, of Tuscola, Liberal, Seventh District; James C. Craig, Liberal, Ninth District; General S. G. Parkhurst, of Coldwater, Liberal, Third District; Allen Potter, of Kalamazoo, Liberal, Fourth District. The Liberals of the Tenth New Jersey District have nominated Colonel William R. Hamilton. In the Thirteenth New York District the Grantites have renominated John H. Ketchum for Congress.

The followers of Duncan in the State of Illinois, numbering just thirty-two persons, met in Convention at the State Capital yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration said Duncan's proposition relative to the appointment of delegates to attend the Convention arranged for by the ex-Colonel, to be held at Louisville on the 3d day of September. Of the nineteen districts of the State but seven were represented, and the argumentative capacity of the attending delegates may be judged from the fact that it became necessary to call in the services of one Moreau, a cashiered Colonel from Indiana, who made his exit from the army in 1864, under general orders from the War Department, on grave charges, such as the obtaining of money under false pretences, and indulging in other unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct. The delegates were selected at random from the several counties, without the knowledge of or authority from the parties thus imposed upon, not one in twenty of whom will take any other notice of the matter than to brand the whole affair as a lamentable farce. Resolutions were adopted, the most important of which is evidently a Grantite production. This resolution is of the anything-to-beat-Greeley stamp, and binds the Immaculate Thirty-Two to the support of a straight-outer, or, in the event of a failure to secure a proper nominee of that stripe, to their bottom dollar on U. S. G.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but generally easier. Mess pork was dull, and 12 1-2a25c per brl lower, closing at $14.75 for cash or seller September. Lard was quiet and steady at 8 1-2c per lb for winter, and 8 1-4c for summer rendered. Meats were dull and easier at 6 1-2c for shoulders, and 9a9 1-8c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were in good demand and firm at 11c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active; new dull; old firm. Wheat was fairly active, but 1a1 1-2c lower, closing at $1.16 3-4a1.17 1-4 cash, or seller September, and $1.18 seller October. Corn was rather less active, and a shade easier, closing at 38a38 1-4c cash; 38 5-8a38 3-4c seller September; and 40a40 1-8c seller October. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 27 1-4c cash, and 26a26 1-4c seller September. Rye was quiet and steady at 58c. Barley was firm at 65c for cash or seller September. Hogs were in active demand and prices ruled firm and a shade higher, with sales at $4.12a5.10. The cattle trade was active, and prices were well cleaned up at $2.00a7.10. Sheep were in good request and commanded full prices.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—7 p. m.—The area of cloud and rain will extend eastward over New England during the night. Northerly to westerly winds and clear weather will prevail on Friday from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, and over the Middle States by Friday morning, and over New England on Friday afternoon and evening. Winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, with clearing weather, will prevail over the South Atlantic States by, and on Friday morning. Clear weather generally for the interior of the Gulf States, and partly cloudy for the coast. Brisk northwesterly winds for the lower lakes to-night, diminishing in force during Friday.

Parricide in New Jersey.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Melvin Sanford shot his father, Michael, a well-known sporting hotel-keeper, last night. The old man is said to have been beating his wife, when the son shot his father to save his mother. His wound is mortal. Young Sanford was arrested.

A New Catholic Bishop.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—Rev. James Gibbons, apostolic of North Carolina, received the appointment of Pope Pius IX., at Rome, the bull creating him Bishop of Richmond, Va.

Obituary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—M. J. Williamson, one of the proprietors of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, died at Shelby Springs this morning.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Blanton Duncan's Menagerie as Viewed by a Party on the Ground.

The Illinois Blantonites' State Convention Yesterday.

How the Grantites Propose to Capture Governor Curtin.

An Electoral Ticket Nominated by the New Jersey Grantites.

A Reform Coalition Ticket in Louisana.

Miscellaneous Political Notes of the Canvass.

BLANTON DUNCAN'S FORTHCOMING MENAGERIE—HOW THE THING LOOKS TO A PARTY ON THE GROUND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—The straight-out or Duncan Convention, to meet next Thursday afternoon in this city, is a greater farce on the spot than at a distance, where it is farce sufficient. Its strength will be entirely in about one hundred persons from the City of New York, constituting the Apollo Hall gang of O'Brien's repeaters, and in country delegations from adjacent parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. For the rest there will be local squads, self-assembled, and only a portion of the States will be represented. So impecunious are the originators of the scheme and so in different or contemptuous the Louisville people that Duncan, to-day addressed Colonel Thilson Johnson, of the Galt House, asking for relief from the hotels and citizens, saying that he had already expended about $1,500, and should call upon the Convention to pay it unless it were refunded to him here. This expenditure he represented to be for printing circulars, for postage stamps, for badges of admission to the Convention, and for clerk hire. He thought Louisville would be displeased if the citizens thereof did not liquidate. As Mr. Duncan is worth about $— and as this amusing congregation is of his own soliciting, nobody seemed to come forward to help him out with it. The people look upon it as a nuisance, and see nothing worthy of their charities in Brick Pomeroy, Golladay, the cadaverous vender, and Jimmy O'Brien. Golladay is the only person name as liable to be present who has any claim whatever. He is making a strong campaign to be returned to Congress from a district where the people are fried and salt breeches and one suspender, and the party of freedom in that district are seconding him, against a respectable Greeley Democrat; so it is probable that the Hon. John A. Logan will find Golladay on his hands when he returns to Washington. It is the general opinion here that Golladay, as well as Andrew Johnson, in Tennessee, will be returned to Congress by fair majorities. Johnson is antagonized for Greeley.

Brick Pomeroy has taken apartments at the Galt House. He expects to resuscitate his decaying paper upon the straight movement and Administration money. It is his last chance, and he is now an Administration organ.

The Duncan Convention will meet at the Court House building in a room which holds about 800. Duncan, with his usual exaggeration, says that he has sent tickets to 4,000 people, and that the sheep is made ... Duncan is absolutely master of all the mysteries. He is the sole and personal Committee on Credentials, and boasts that nobody can go in unless they have passed muster before him. He says that he has information of the formation of covert Greeley delegations which will try to get in and wheel the body over to Greeley, and hence will submit to no dictation or advice about credentials. To-day he is laid up in bed with the gout.

The messages about this body are passed over the head of the regular telegraph reporter of the press, and expedited by somebody of authority who appears to wish the happy family well. To show how perfectly nil the thing is in this State, I may say that in all Kentucky but two papers give it any notice, except satire, namely: the *Jeffersonian*, Brick Pomeroy's ... county weekly at Greenville. The former paper snubs Duncan and says he is the incubus of the concern, and wishes the movement rid of him.

An hour's talk to-day with the erratic and extravagant person who is fanning himself to ridiculous fame by this proposition of a third party, failed to develop head or tail, or depth or length, or things present or things to come out of it all. The list of his correspondents over the country, whom he keeps indiscriminately recorded in a book, were read over with some natural exhibition of foolishness. The names were all of nobodies, and not a name was recognizable of even local force. Davis, of West Virginia, was the person by whom he set most store, but he was not confident that Davis meant to come. Stephens, of Georgia, was not to be present, because he was a permanent invalid. Horace Day had written a letter craving to be nominated for the Presidency. "He is a noble old fellow," said Duncan, "but I don't think I can give him the nomination." "Who will be President then?" ... "Blant," said one present, "you ought to be President. You got it up, organized it all, and are the ablest man in it. Nominate yourself." "Oh," said Duncan, with a wild and wistful twinkle of his eyes, "that might do if I were a candidate for office. Now, and to me, they would say, Duncan got this up for his own glory." "Well, Blant," persisted the interlocutor, "who is to be nominated? Come, tell us all about it." "I'm not the Convention," said Duncan, with a look of grave mystery. "I don't know." "Will Charles O'Conor take it?" "You saw," answered Duncan evasively, "the extract from his letter, printed yesterday by the Associated Press, and I don't know whether he will run or not." "Then who is your candidate, Blant. Tell me; you must have some idea." The Warwick of the straight-outs, without replying, proceeded to give us a list of unrecognizable names from his book of Bourbon sympathizers.

The most probable result of this Convention will be the extirpation of the O'Brien gang from the Democratic party of New York, and the utter extinction of Brick Pomeroyism from the literature of a decent Democracy. The Democrats here stand resolved to spew out of their organization all these people, and turn the face of consideration from them. The attitude of Duncan toward the Democratic candidates in States like Indiana and Pennsylvania shows that the objective point of this folly is men like Hendricks and Buckalew, and that Voorhees will be defeated for Congress by them," said Duncan to-day, and he added that if he lived in Indiana he would vote against Hendricks, and in Pennsylvania would vote for the Republican candidate.

Duncan is to issue a paper to be called the *True Democrat* next Tuesday. It has no office ... habitation, and will be printed by a job printer, and filled with letters addressed to Duncan, attacking Greeley.

Duncan's father lives in Paris, France, and the wise son of this old gentleman says he will shortly produce a deadly document, arraigning Greeley, by the senior Duncan.

The impression made upon me by Blanton Duncan is that of a swaggering and extravagant child, with a good deal of driving energy, no sense of prudence, fitness, or dignity, and utter incapacity to make anything out of the material he can assemble together. He is incapable of seeing the difference between influence and the name of it, and is tickled like a child with such mock consideration as would offend a lunatic. He got up a Commercial Convention in Louisville some time ago, but disappeared from the head of it almost immediately, and, in the words of Colonel Dawson, publisher of the Louisville *Ledger*, "he is a sort of Upas tree, blasting anything he takes under his shadow." Some time ago he trotted out W. S. Hancock for the Presidency, and it being presumed that this Convention was of the Hancock pattern, I asked him if he had any intention of nominating that brave Brigadier? "No," he said, "General Hancock is a soldier, and won't run for office."

Blanton Duncan is a first-rate bird shooter, Boston player, and whist player. He reminds me more of William Cornell Jewett than of George Francis Train, but is without the suavity of either. He is probably just the person to have got up a motley gathering like this, and stands toward it like Lord George Gordon Byron to the no-Popery rioters, the presumptuous leader of a headless rabble, to whom ridicule can be no dread.

Next Monday a Mechanical Fair will be opened here in a large new building covering a whole block of ground. Between the fair and Duncan's show the city will be full. GATH.

THE NEW ILLINOIS DUNCANITES IN COUNCIL AT SPRINGFIELD—SEVEN OUT OF THE NINETEEN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS REPRESENTED—A HOST OF UNKNOWN PEOPLE SELECTED AS DELEGATES TO LOUISVILLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29.—The Blanton Duncan Democracy of the State of Illinois met today at 2 o'clock, pursuant to the call of Mr. Joseph Ledlie, in the hall of the House of Representatives. By actual count there was just thirty-two of them. The Convention organized by the election of Judge H. M. Weed, of Peoria, President, and Dr. L. S. Leeds, of Logan County, Secretary. Judge Weed read a few remarks, which he had prepared in anticipation of the honor to be conferred upon him, in which he said he belonged to the unbought Democracy, and was for good Government against corruption.

Joseph Ledlie then read a despatch from J. H. VanIrwin, of the New York *Day Book*, saying that Charles O'Conor was silent in regard to the Louisville nomination, but would not accept the nomination of Governor of New York.

J. O. Pullen, of Bloomington, who is known to the people of the United States as pool-seller at all the horse races, was put forward to make all the motions, as his peculiar faculty for speaking was known doubtless to all the members of the Convention. He moved that a Committee, to consist of one from each Congressional District, be appointed to select delegates for the Louisville Convention, also a State Central Committee, which latter were to be instructed to make out a list of electors for the State, which was adopted.

A call of the districts disclosed the fact that but seven of the nineteen were represented, and one man from each of these seven were made the Committee.

A Committee on Resolutions, to consist of seven members, was appointed, of which Mr. J. Pullen, the pool-seller, was Chairman. He reported the following resolutions, one of which, pledging themselves to vote for a straight-out Democratic ticket, or for the present incumbent, U. S. Grant was printed, and, it is said, furnished by one of Grant's office-holders, a number of whom were invited to seats in the Convention, and others were on the outside. It is a significant fact that Mr. Pullen was seen in close consultation with Colonel E. R. Roe, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, on the floor of the Convention. The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, The trusted leaders of the Democratic party have betrayed our principles and attempted to sell us out and transfer us to the Greeley wing of the Republican party; therefore,

Resolved, That, as we have an abiding faith in the principles as expounded by Jefferson and Madison, and maintained and successfully carried out by Monroe, Jackson, and other eminent statesmen of the party, in five, down to the present time, we do most solemnly protest against the treasonable designs of a gang of office-seekers claiming to be Democrats, transferring us, like so many voting cattle, over to the support of a few disappointed sorehead Radicals, and we do pledge ourselves that in no event will we vote for the worst enemy of our time-honored principles, the notorious Horace Greeley, and we do further pledge ourselves to vote for a straight Democratic ticket or the present incumbent, Ulysses S. Grant.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present system of National Banks, by which the people of the United States are robbed of eighteen millions of dollars for the benefit of a few favored individuals.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the protective system advocated alike by both of the Republican candidates for the Presidency, Greeley and Grant, and are in favor of the nomination by the Louisville Convention of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency who are in accord with the Democracy on this question.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in times of peace, and to all other interference by the Federal Government in the administration of the affairs of the respective States.

In the absence of the Committee on Delegates, there being no one in the Convention able to make a speech, Major Will C. Moreau, of Indiana, who had been sent for the occasion, being called upon, made a speech of three-quarters of an hour, in which he abused Mr. Greeley and his followers without stint, and concluded by saying "God grant that the Greeley tickets, both State and National, may be defeated every where." Not one word was said against Grant. He had no other purpose, he said, than to bury Greeley and his followers out of sight by defeat on the 5th of November.

That this same Will. C. Moreau may be known, I send the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, April 14, 1864.

Special Field Orders, No. —.

By virtue of the authority delegated the Major General commanding, by the Secretary of War, Captain Will. C. Moreau, Third Indiana Cavalry, having tendered his resignation while under charges for obtaining money under false pretences and the conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and having twice absconded from this Department to avoid a trial on those charges, is hereby dishonorably dismissed the military service of the United States to date from January 1, 1864.

By command of Major General Thomas.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The above order is taken from the files of the *State Journal*.

Major Will. C. Moreau came here in 1866, and offered his services to the Democratic Central Committee. Whether any arrangement was made with him we know not, but he made a speech in the Court House on the eve of November 1. The next day the *Journal* published the order, denounced him, and also an order from the President confirming it.

The following are the delegates to Louisville, appointed at random, as but few, if any, of them were present in the Convention: Cook County, W. F. Storey, N. C. Mayers, Samuel Ashton; Lake County, W. S. Searles; Crawford County, C. C. Fletcher; Stevenson County, Lyman Bacon, John K. Malbur, Abram B. Nefuf; Grundy County, Dr. John Antis; Will County, W. Harley; Iroquois County, J. C. Durham; ... County, J. Sharp; Hancock County, M. M. ...; J. M. Davidson; Pike County, C. C. Melton, Adam Lee, ... Campbell; Sangamon County, Joseph E. Ogle; ... County, ...; Reuben Miller; Tazewell County, J. B. Cooper; McLean County, G. W. Price; Macon County, E. R. Richards; Coles County, J. A. Keller; Menard County, John Bennett, H. A. Haines; Grundy County, R. L. Latham, T. J. Lindley; Hardin County, A. Burk, L. Boyd Anderson; Cass County, Isaac W. Cottrell, ...; County, E. O. M. Johnson; Macoupin County, Gabion Renfero; Coles County, Hon. McHenry Brooks; Green County, Salbador Beard and John Hall.

Delegates-at-Large—G. B. Wright, Rock Island County; Joseph Ledlie, Sangamon County; J. O. Pullen, McLean County; W. T. Stockpole, Livingstone County. Alternates—Jos. B. Holmes, Randolph County; Henry Horn, Perry County; E. B. Rushing, Perry County; Rene Morgan, Livingstone Co; A. F. Kilburn, Livingstone Co; John Britton, Pike Co; N. B. Grimes, Pike Co; John A. Lynch, Pike Co; Levi Robey, Stephenson Co; John Woolworth, Geo. E. Clinton, Dr. H. H. Hubbell, ... Co; H. Moore, Douglas Co; John Kelso, Jos. Dunlap, Livingstone Co; David Hoffman, Jos. Zale, Ogle Co; Charles Mohr, Marshall Co; S. I. Kerr, Woodford Co; James Hoyt, Marshall Co; Wm. D. Lorne, Christian Co; Geo. H. Budesell, Hancock Co; Dr. A. Bowman, Green Co; Dr. G. Gray, Brown Co; Isaac Watts, Sangamon Co; John Bennett, Menard Co; John Doolen, Vermillion Co; Isaac C. Ross, O. P. Ross, Livingstone Co; Jesse Lockhart, Macon Co; ... Co; John Beattie, Cass Co; Oliver T. Cass and Jacob Yeager, Logan County. The following is the State Central Committee: First District, J. A. Daniels; Second, Samuel Ashton; Third, W. S. Searls; Fourth, Lyman Bacon; Fifth, John K. Malburn; Sixth, Geo. B. Wright; Seventh, Dr. Jno. Antes; Eighth, J. C. Dunham; Ninth, H. M. Weed; Tenth, J. N. Davidson; Eleventh, Dr. J. M. Duncan; Twelfth, Joseph Ledlie; Thirteenth, J. O. Pullen; Fourteenth, E. R. Richards; Fifteenth, C. C. Fletcher; Sixteenth, John D. Wood; Seventeenth, John Weaver; Eighteenth, Dr. O'Hare; Nineteenth, Jas. W. Hall.

HOW THE GRANTITES PROPOSE TO CAPTURE GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Governor Curtin, who arrived with his family from Europe, on Sunday, on the steamer Republic, went directly to the residence of Mr. Page, in Brooklyn, whose son married a daughter of Governor Curtin. The latter was much indisposed when he left Liverpool, and upon his arrival here was so infirm that he took to bed, and has been under medical treatment. This morning, he was in a condition so critical that his physicians forbid him seeing any one except his nurse. Mr. Geo. W. Childs, when the Republic arrived with Governor Curtin as a passenger, boarded the ship in the harbor and tendered to the Governor a grand reception and banquet upon his arrival in Philadelphia. It was understood that the tender was made in behalf of the Union League, a Grant institution, as a bait to catch the returning Minister. Governor Curtin respectfully declined. It is asserted in a telegram from Philadelphia to the *World*, that a purse of $100,000 has been made up by capitalists interested in securing the election of Grant, to be presented Curtin. It is believed that the bribe will not be offered to the Governor until he arrives there. Those who know Curtin best do not hesitate to declare that he would repel such an insult.

NEW JERSEY GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, Aug. 29.—The New Jersey Republican State Convention met at noon. There is a large representation from every county in the State. Hon. D. G. Shiplan was chosen Temporary Chairman, and made a speech on the importance of the canvass.

Committees were appointed on permanent organization and resolutions, and the Convention took a recess.

The following Presidential Electors were appointed: Charles S. Aldon and Selden P. Scranton.

The resolutions were then read and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party in New Jersey, in convention assembled, do hereby declare anew their adherence to the principles of the Republican party, as often proclaimed in former conventions, and acted out whenever power has been entrusted to us by the people in general, of State government, equal rights for all men before the law and at the ballot-box, a thorough and economical administration of public affairs, extending places of honor or power only to worthy men, and prompt removal of all only to those who have proved themselves unworthy, and we cordially endorse the platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, and commend the same to our fellow citizens of New Jersey for their support.

Resolved, That the best interests of New Jersey demand a continuance in power of the present Administration, under which all our material interests have prospered beyond all precedent, and of a Congress that will be in harmony with its policy of Administration, and will carry out its policy of peace at home and abroad, and thorough enforcement of the laws, and removal of abuses that have gathered about the Civil Service during the last forty years.

Resolved, That the great political parties of the day are substantially the same as they were four years ago, whatever attitude the Democratic party may to-day assume, or whatever candidate may put in nomination. We confidently point to the present prosperous condition of our country as a strong argument for the continuance in power of the Republican party, and we cordially invite all honest voters of the State to co-operate with us to this end.

Resolved, That we pledge our best endeavors to imitate the example of our gallant brethren in North Carolina, and to roll up for the whole Republican ticket a handsome majority in November next, and cast our nine electoral votes for Grant and Wilson.

Secretary Robeson then addressed the Convention at considerable length, after which it adjourned.

REFORM COALITION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The Democratic Reform and Liberal Conference Committees, it is understood, have agreed upon the following Congressional ticket: Congressman-at-Large, George A. Sheridan, Liberal, instead of Jonas, at ... telegraphed; First District, Hugh J. Campbell, Liberal; Second, Randall L. Gibson, Democrat; Third, William Manton, Democrat; Fourth, ... Alexander Boarman, Liberal; Fifth, E. C. Davidson, Liberal; Fifth, George A. McCrasie, Democrat.

The *Times* says: "We have now a compromise ticket in the field which will command the approval of all Conservative citizens who are anxious for the joint accomplishment of National and State redemption. A single set of nominees has been determined upon, and that victory for which so many prayers have been offered is within easy reach."

The *Picayune* says: "Three tickets have been submitted to the respective Democratic Reform and Liberal Central Committees, whose action thereon will, doubtless be known some time today. We shall have no special remarks to make concerning this arrangement, if it be final, until the circumstances, conditions and pledges attending it are more fully ascertained."

The *Republican* says: "It is understood that these nominations have been ratified by each of the three committees in separate session, and by the three committees in joint session; and that Governor Warmoth has in advance pledged the ticket his cordial support."

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by a few fiery young orators of the Democracy at losing their pet, Mr. Jonas, from the ticket, and they propose to make the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel ... this evening, when and where it is proposed to organize a new Democracy, send delegates to Louisville, and put up a new last-ditch State ticket.

The fusion ticket agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the Democrats, Reformers and Liberals, has been ratified by the State Central Committees. The nomination of Campbell for Congress, in the First District, was withdrawn by the Liberals, who will name a candidate hereafter.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 29.—The Republican Convention of the Seventeenth Congressional District, nominated H. W. Watson for Congress. Ex-Governor Curtin's name was used without his knowledge or consent, he receiving 64 votes to 88 for Watson.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Aug. 29.—The Eighth Congressional Convention, in session here to-day, nominated Dr. J. J. Munson, Liberal, of Champaign County, for Congressman, and J. H. Young, Democrat, of Champaign County, for Elector. The Convention was addressed by Hon. F. McKinney, in a speech which was enthusiastically received. Tabus Gross, the colored orator from Cincinnati, made a speech before the Convention. He spoke again to-night, and on his way to the hall was three times threatened by a mob of negroes, but was not harmed.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—General J. H. Richardson, of Tuscola, Liberal Republican, has been nominated for Congress in the Seventh District, now represented by O. D. Conger, who is renominated.

ST. JOE, Mo., Aug. 29.—The Democrats and Liberals of this, the Ninth District, nominated General James Craig for Congress to-day.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—General J. G. Parkhurst, of Coldwater, Liberal Republican, was nominated in the Third District, at present represented by Governor Blair. Allan Potter, of Kalamazoo, Liberal Republican, has been nominated in the Fourth District, now represented by General Stoughton. The nominations will all be made by joint Conventions of Liberals and Democrats.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 29.—Colonel William R. Hamilton has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth New Jersey District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District renominated John H. Ketchum for Congress.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 29.—Latest returns reduce Jacobs' majority to about 2,000, and increase the majority for the ratification of the Constitution to about the same figures. Seven counties yet to hear from are likely to increase the majority for ratification to nearly 3,000, and may slightly reduce Jacobs' majority. The election for members of Congress amounts to nothing, the article seventh of the schedule attached to the new Constitution does not provide for the election of members of Congress, but only for the officers required by this Constitution to be elected by the people. Each party was thus afraid of its rival. There were, however, nominations made, as a precautionary measure. In the First Congressional District, Davis, the present member, ran as an independent candidate, receiving Republican support largely, against Benjamin Wilson, and is probably elected by one thousand majority. In the Second District no nominations were made by either party. J. M. Hagans ran as an independent Republican candidate in his own county (Monongahela), receiving ... Hereford, the present member, ... over J. Brisbin Walker, Grant Republican. The claim of the ... Governor Jacobs is all Greeley ... without national significance in that respect.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 29.—So far as heard from, Jacob's majority is 713. There are nine counties to hear from, which at the election, on the call for the convention, gave a majority of 1,500 in favor of the convention. One of these, just heard from, gave Camden a majority of 473. If the others do likewise, Camden's election is assured. The counties to hear from are Roane, Clay, Raleigh, McDowell, Mercer, Pleasant, Barbour, Marion, and Tucker.

LATER—By to-night's mail, Mercer is reported to have given 450 for the Constitution, and a large majority for Camden.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 29.—Reports from Mitchell and Floyd Counties state that the work of organization and Reform goes steadily and surely on. In these counties the Republicans are coming over to Greeley in constant streams, and the Democrats are getting over their prejudices to the reform candidate for the Presidency. Since the declination of Hon. J. K. Graves of the Liberal Congressional nomination in the Third District, there is considerable conjecture as to who the nominee will be, it being generally conceded the candidate should come from the Liberal Republicans. It is a question of no little difficulty to determine as there are so many good ones to choose from. Those most frequently talked of are H. F. Ward, of Dubuque, and Thos. Updegraff, of McGregor. Both are good men, and well qualified, according to the good old Jeffersonian test: "Is he competent? Is he honest?"

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A letter has been received at the Republican headquarters in this city, from Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, who heads the bolt from the recent Convention at Columbus, and the Moses ticket then nominated, justifying this independent movement against the ring influences. The Senator says that the bolters have great strength throughout the State inside the Republican party, and, united with the opposition, stand a good chance for beating the Moses ticket. Both of the warring factions are looking to Washington for help, but the President does not seem anxious to commit himself to either. The Reformers claim his influence because of the outrageous character of the regulars, while the latter set up that the Administration has no business to interfere with a local struggle, especially on the side of those who dissent from the regular party nominations.

LIBERALISM IN MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 29.—Preparations are being made for conducting the Liberal and Democratic State Conventions, Wednesday next, on a proper scale. The Democratic Delegation Convention meet at the Opera House, and the Liberal Mass Convention in Ingersoll Hall. In the evening there will be a popular assembly in a large tent engaged for the occasion. Senator Doolittle will speak, and probably Mr. Donnelly, and other native talent. Reduced fares on the trains from all parts of the State have been obtained. Large numbers of people will be present. The highest State officer to be nominated is Auditor. Albert Schaeffer, Liberal, a young German banker of St. Paul, and eminently popular with all classes, and especially strong among the Germans, stands a good chance of being the candidate.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—The New Jersey Republican State Convention met at noon to-day, with a large representation from every county in the State. Hon. J. G. Shiplan was chosen Temporary Chairman, and made a speech on the importance of the canvass.

Committees were appointed on Permanent Organization and Resolutions, and the Convention took a recess.

On reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported for Permanent Chairman Wm. Shipman, who was Temporary Chairman, and a Vice President from each county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 29.—The Conventions of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Will County, for the nomination of candidates for County officers was held here yesterday, and resulted in the following ticket: For Senator, Hon. W. S. Brooks, Democrat, of Joliet; for Representatives, John J. Jones, Liberal Republican, of Wilmington, and Dr. A. W. Heise, Liberal Republican, of Joliet; for County Attorney, C. E. Garner, Liberal Republican, Joliet; for Circuit Clerk, W. D. Fay, Democrat, of Joliet; for Sheriff, Geo. Arnold, Democrat, of Lockport; for Coroner, Dr. Rich, Democrat, of Elwood. The following resolution was passed by the Liberal Republican Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of the one-term principle as well in regard to the Presidential office, as in regard to State and county offices, and that this Convention is opposed to the principle of personal solicitations for office, believing that at all times the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 29.—The Liberal meeting at this place, last night, was a grand success. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Governor Koerner and Colonel Morrison addressed the meeting, and their speeches were well received by all present. It is said that it was the largest political meeting ever held at Cairo. There was a Liberal meeting at Mound City to-day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 29.—The day has been clear and cool. The Radical gathering here, to-day, was not one-tenth the size of that listened to Oglesby eight years ago, or Palmer four years ago, much to the chagrin of the Long Branch Republicans. The Democrats and Liberals continued to inquire where the crowd of teams were. They were answered by "You will see." When the hour of noon arrived they were forced to send their escort out to where they hoped to meet, and where they did meet four years ago one hundred and fifty teams, and found nine teams for the meeting, and one Democrat coming to town with a load of grain. Two bands were in attendance, one composed of six Liberals and four Republicans, the other, nine Liberals and two Republicans. The crowd at no time exceeded fifteen hundred persons, and was, the opinion of men who were used to seeing masses of men, being former officers and soldiers in the army. Of this number many were Liberals. The only answer the Republicans would venture on when rallied upon the slim attendance would be "Oh, you will see. There will be more of us by November."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 29.—We have had this evening a large Liberal meeting, Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, was the speaker. The rottenness of the present Administration was forcibly depicted. The speaker was listened to attentively by the crowded audience. The speech abounded in genuine humor and telling hits. Greeley is gaining in these parts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 29.—The one-armed soldier spoken of in the *Inter-Ocean* as having been arrested, in this city recently, was arrested for obscene and profane language, defying the authorities, and for outrageous conduct generally. The action of the City Marshal was fully approved by Mayor Field. The whole story was got up for political capital.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 29.—Judge J. D. Caton delivered an able address at the Court House this evening, before a large and enthusiastic crowd of Democrats and Liberal Republicans. He spoke for nearly two hours, and in a most logical and dispassionate way reviewed the record of the Administration, and gave the reasons why he and all other Democrats should rally to the support of Greeley and Brown.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A meeting of the Apollo Hall Democratic Committee to appoint delegates to the Louisville Convention, was held to-night. After considerable deliberation, the following list was approved: Peter Geisey, Benjamin F. Beckman, Nelson J. Tappen, William C. Barrett, Solomon Moreback, William C. Trappagen, Christian Sowarts, Waldo James, Oliver Levi, S. Chatfield, Jenkins Van Schaick, Julius Wadsworth, and Alex. Spaulding. The delegation is pledged to support Charles O'Connor for President, and General Hancock for Vice President.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A TROUBLESOME MATTER SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The President has at last found a way out of the little complication he had on his hands because of the removal of Kenton R. Cobb from the Supervisorship of the Missouri Revenue District, and substituting therefor McDonell. The war over, this appointment has been a tedious and ceaselessly contested one. The law allowed but a certain number of Supervisors, and both claimed the only vacancy. Backed by Senator Poole and his Congressional brother, the President could not afford to slight the pretensions of Cobb, especially when he hailed from a State so evenly divided, politically, as North Carolina; while McDonald also had his troops of friends. So to-day it was arranged that Cobb should keep his old district, and that McDonald take that of Tennessee and Kentucky, the occupant of the latter to resign, and receive an equivalent in an appointment as Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau here, just made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ray.

TO RESIGN.

It is understood at the Attorney General's office that Solicitor General Bristow will shortly resign, he having accepted an important and lucrative position in the management of the Southern Pacific Railway. The General is now absent on a short visit to California.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Internal Revenue Bureau to-day addressed a letter of instruction to Supervisor Dutcher, of New York, respecting the enforcement of the new law in relation to tobacco in bonded warehouses under the recent opinion of the Attorney General. The instructions are simply to collect the old tax of 16 or 32 cents per pound on tobacco withdrawn from bonded warehouses before July 1, without regard to the time when it was warehoused, and the new tax of 20 cents on all withdrawn after that date. This is the finality of the whole matter, and will be officially promulgated to all Collectors.

MODEL SALE.

The Interior Department improved the condition of its contingent fund to-day by an auction sale of all the unclaimed models in its possession, application for patents for which had been refused to the unlucky inventors. The models were arranged into lots, and sold all the way from $5 to $125 per lot.

BANK ROBBER ARRESTED.

The arrest of a man named Henry V. Clinton, in Baltimore, on the charge of being engaged in the late robbery of the Third National Bank in Baltimore, was effected on Monday night last by a Deputy Sheriff upon information given by Geo. H. Bangs, a detective attached to Pinkerton's firm, of Chicago, and Clinton was taken to jail. The *Sun* says, from authentic sources it is learned that Clinton kept a boarding house at No. 77 Liberty street, and among those occupying rooms in his house was a man named E. C. Washburn, the same name as that given by one of the supposed burglars when renting the Gettings property. This man, it is claimed, had been with Clinton for nearly a year past, and left over a month ago, leaving behind him a tin box bearing his name upon the lid. The boarder, Washburn, was traced to this house, and as the bank robber of that name, as described, bore a strong resemblance to Clinton, suspicion was aroused, and his arrest determined upon. Shortly after the arrest on Monday night, the house underwent a search, resulting in the finding of the box, but, so far as can be learned, nothing more. On Tuesday the accused was brought out, and was again committed under an amended warrant issued by Justice Hayward, naming him Henry X. Clinton, *alias* Washburn. A brief hearing was had in the presence of Deputy State's Attorney Penkney, and a further examination was set apart for Friday next. The *American* says the Baltimore police authorities knew nothing of the negro Saunders who has been arrested in New York with Maryland bonds in his possession, and who, the despatch states, is wanted in this city for other crimes.

[To the Associated Press.]

MORE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Information received at the Attorney General's office from official sources in North Carolina, makes it necessary to give the Ku Klux cases another and more particular examination. President Grant has, therefore, decided not to issue pardons at present.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock to-day. All the members were present except the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, and Interior, the last-named being represented by Solicitor Smith. The Treasury was represented by Assistant Secretary Richardson.

GOING AWAY AGAIN.

The President will leave for Long Branch tonight. Very few visitors called at the White House to-day.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis; G. W. Johns, of Washington; and D. W. Willard, of Lansing, Mich., have been appointed Commissioners to examine the report of the President upon roads constructed by the Kansas Pacific Railway.

RETAINED.

Supervisor Cobb has been retained by the President. His field of duty has not yet been assigned.

SALE OF MODELS.

There was an auction sale, this morning, at the Patent Office, of accumulated models of inventions, etc. The purchasers were principally junk dealers and model-makers, and the prices obtained were considered fair.

PERSONAL.

Senator Harlan has been earnestly pressed to assist in the canvass in Maine, but the continued illness of Mrs. Harlan will prevent him from doing so.

AN INJUNCTION.

General Williams, to-day, received a telegram from Mr. Wheaton, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, stating that Associate Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States has granted an injunction restraining the Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal from interfering with the work on the canal. The work is placed under the control of the courts to secure its improvement, without interference with the revenue of the canal.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue acquiesces in the recent opinion of the Attorney General on the tobacco tax question, and will be governed accordingly.

RESIGNED.

The resignation of James N. Roy, Third Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been received, to take effect on the appointment of a successor. The Civil Service examination of officials to be appointed by competitive examination does not include this office.

NEW BANK.

The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, with a capital of $50,000, was, to-day, authorized to commence business.

A LETTER

from Brownsville, Texas, says: "The people here are suffering very much for want of rain. Thousands of cattle are dying upon the plains for want of water."

Destruction of Cotton in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—Reliable reports from all parts of Alabama represent the destruction of cotton by worms more thorough than ever before. They have eaten the leaves and forms until the fields are as bare as after a frost. The naked condition of the plant reveals the fact that the mature fruitage is not so great as usual at this season of the year. Fears of almost universal bankruptcy among the planters are entertained. No one expects a crop equal to that of last year.

ILLINOIS.

Reunion of Old Settlers of Sangamon County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 29.—The old settlers of this county held their annual reunion at Oak Ridge Park to-day. The weather was all that could have been desired. The storm of last evening had lowered the temperature to a very comfortable point. All the forenoon the roads leading to the Park were lined with carriages and wagons, loaded with people. By noon, at least 1,500 persons were assembled on the grounds, and all appeared to enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion. After dinner, addresses were made and incidents of early history related by Major Stuart, General McClernand, and others.

Murder Trial—Fire—Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—The case of the people v. John H. Doughlass, for the alleged murder of Willis True, at Jardonville, in this county, a few months since, was called at last evening's session of the Morgan County Circuit Court, and a jury was empanelled before the close of the session to try the case. States Attorney Payne and Isaac J. Ketcham, Esq., are the counsel for the people, and Messrs. Morrison & Whitlock, Messrs. Smith & Cassell, and Hon. W. H. Barnes for the prisoner. To-day has been mainly occupied in the examination of witnesses for the prosecution. To-morrow, the examination of witnesses for the defence, and all the evidence in the rebuttal will probably be concluded, and on Saturday the case be given to the jury.

A fine barn, filled with hay and grain, belonging to Thomas Gaddis, near Concord, in this county, was set on fire by lightning last evening and was entirely destroyed. Loss between two and three thousand dollars.

Last evening a freight and passenger train on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railway, when seven miles from this city, struck a freight car which had been blown by the storm from a switch to the main track, ditching the engine and four cars. No person was killed or wounded by the accident.

TEXAS.

The Mexican Outrages on the Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 29.—Captain Richard King, the largest stock raiser in Texas, has been examined at length by the United States Border Commissioners. His testimony strengthens that heretofore obtained, proving the Mexican officials guilty of gross neglect of duty, and of complicity in the outrages committed on this frontier. He declares that the continued attempts on his life compel him to maintain an armed force for the protection of his life. On the 27th three Texans were killed by Mexican outlaws at the Baisa, 30 miles distant, on this side of the river, in revenge for the execution of the five desperadoes there a short time ago.

Fires.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—On Sunday at West Carthage, north of Utica, several mills and factories were destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000; mostly insured.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—DARRELL—On the 28th inst., at Woodstock, Ill., by the Rev. R. K. Todd, Mr. John S. Young, of Chicago, and Miss Sarah A. Darrell, of Woodstock.

LIESE—COSS—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Hartling, Frederick Liese and P. Emma Coss, both of Chicago.

DIED.

POWELL—In this city, at 367 South Halsted st., Aug. 29, Annie, wife of George Powell, aged 21 years and 6 months.

High Mass of requiem at St. Patrick's Church, Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock a. m. Funeral from thence, by cars, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

HOBAN—In this city, Aug. 29, at his residence, 115 North Elizabeth-st., Timothy Hoban, aged 59.

Funeral by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Friday, Aug. 30, at the usual hour.

ROONEY—In this city, Aug. 29, 1872, Anthony Rooney, aged 45 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 121 Twentieth-st., to-day (30th) at 1 o'clock p. m., by car to Calvary Cemetery.

FRIDHAM—In this city, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872, at 8 p. m., of inflammation of brain, Eddie Wallgrave, youngest son of D. J. and M. J. Fridham, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 22 days.

Funeral ... by cars to Rosehill at 1 o'clock p. m.

CHURCHILL—On the morning of August 29, Little Fall, only child of Worthy L. and Amelia M. Churchill, aged 14 months.

Funeral on Saturday, August 31, at 10 a. m. at their residence, 7194 Michigan-av. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

MERRILL—On the 23d inst. at the residence of her great-parents, South Hampton, N. H., Mary Ella, infant daughter of Calvin A. and Mary L. Merrill, formerly of this city.

GATES—Maud Sophia, second child of George W. and Sophia A. Gates.

Funeral from residence on West Adams st. in carriages to Rosehill, August 30, at 11 a. m. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

McKEE—The funeral of Mr. James McKee will take place to-day (Friday) at 10 a. m., from 238 ... by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery. Friends are invited without further notice.

DAGGETT—At Mendon, Mass., August 27, S. W. Daggett, aged 72 years, father of Mrs. B. F. Norris, of this city.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on P. and M. E. Degrees.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. FURSE & CO.,

GAS & STEAM PIPE

And Fittings.

No. 15 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

A stock of all sizes of Pipe on hand.

POLITICAL.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

5th WARD

Greeley and Brown Meeting,

Saturday Evening, Aug. 31,

At the Wigwam, Thirty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED.

Salesmen Wanted.

Several salesmen, of experience only, are wanted in our Flannel, White Goods, Linen, Woollen, and Shawl Departments. Application by letter only will be considered.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Importers and Jobbers,

Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED.

STORE AND BASEMENT,

About 25x180, in a central location on South Side, for our

LOOKING GLASS AND FRAME BUSINESS.

Answer with full particulars as to price, size, and location.

A. F. C. BONTE,
163 and 165 West Indiana-st.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Charles Morris, 200 Michigan-av.,

(2 doors south of Van Buren-st.) has the largest stock of Political Parade Suits, Tin and Paper Torches, Ball, Bunting and Fancy Lanterns and Flags, with names and pictures of candidates on Banners, Transparencies, Badges, Medals, at the lowest cash prices.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Lunt, Preston & Kean,

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building.

WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts., Masonic Building.

MAKE DISCOUNTS, RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and transact all business pertaining to regular Commercial Banking.

Draw Sterling Drafts direct on London.

Loan money on approved Collaterals at low rates of interest.

JOHN H. WRENN. EDWARD L. BREWSTER.

WRENN & BREWSTER,

BANKERS,

150 LASALLE STREET,

Otis Building, between Madison and Monroe streets, Transact a legitimate Banking business in all its branches.

Buy and Sell

Gold,
Government Bonds,
Land Warrants,
Local Stocks and Bonds.

Buy and Sell on Commission Commercial Paper and Local Securities of all kinds.

Loans Negotiated for Non-Residents.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000).

MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
76 South Canal-st.

CLOTHING.

1872. FALL TRADE. 1872.

We now have our

FALL STOCK

Opened in our NEW STORE, corner of Market and Monroe-sts.,

To which the attention of the

Clothing Trade

is respectfully invited.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FLOORING.

... Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed on ...

In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned.

SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

GARDEN CITY

Manufacturing & Supply Company,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

F. GUNTORF, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, Gold, - - - $8,000,000
ASSETS, - - - - $10,250,000

This Company's business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,
164 LASALLE-ST.

FOR SALE.

COFFEES.

Just Received, another shipment of that extra choice Old Government Java.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FOR SALE.

The very desirable residence 243 West Washington-st., corner Ann; lot, 50x150. This can be had at a bargain if taken at once. For permits to see house apply to MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

WABASH-AV. STORE.

The fine, just completed, marble front building on east side of Wabash-av., north of Monroe-st. Those desiring a first-class building will do well to look at this store. It will be rented for a term of years at a reasonable rate, and finished to suit tenant. Apply to

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
87 East Washington-st.

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

To rent for a European Hotel, five-story marble-front building on Dearborn near Madison-st., having capacity of 150 rooms. Possession given October 1. Apply to

GALLUP & PEABODY,
... Washington-st.

TO LET.

A new five-story marble front on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe; will be finished to suit tenant, and very desirable lease given to a party who will take the whole building; fine vault in basement and first story.

MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge, Roof and Car Bolts, ... Works, corner Market and Huron-sts.

Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

SALT.

SALT!

Saginaw Fine,
Onondaga Fine,
Coarse, and Dairy.

We have now full stocks, and can fill orders without delay.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
27 Michigan-av., opp. Tremont House.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms $2 per day.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. H. Torrey & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. H. Watkins having sold his interest therein to J. H. Torrey, by whom all the accounts of the late firm will be settled, and the business carried on as usual.

J. H. TORREY,
A. H. WATKINS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1872.

COAL.

COAL.
COAL.
COAL.

I invite the attention of consumers to one of the

Largest Stocks of Hard Coal

To be found in the city, consisting of all sizes, which is offered at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Office and Yard, 176 South Canal-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

B. HOLBROOK.

HARD COAL

Slightly Damaged,

At $—.00 per ton, Delivered.

W. M. & J. F. Olcott,

No. 1 North Market-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We shall move to our new stores, Nos. 267 and 269 WABASH-AV., near Van Buren-st., about the first week in September. Until then we shall make a large reduction in prices of everything in our line.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

320 and 322 Michigan-av.

REMOVAL.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO.

STATIONERS

AND

Blank Book Manufacturers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

157 LA SALLE-ST.,

Republic Life Building.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Artistic Tailoring!

FALL, 1872.

Our new Fashions for Fall and Winter, 1872 & 1873, are issued. Our Fall and Winter stock is being daily received, and is most superb in style and quality.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE, perfect in fit and extra durable.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all Garments sold by us during the month of August.

EDWARD ELY,

657 WABASH-AV.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of FINE CARRIAGES, Top and Open Buggies, Panel and Basket Phaetons, Business Wagons, Top and Open Side Spring Wagons, of every style, used for business or pleasure. The largest stock and greatest variety. Will be sold for the next six weeks at prices defying competition, when STYLE and QUALITY is considered. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

Manuf'rs and Dealers in Fine Carriages,

325 & 327 Wabash-av., cor. Congress.

FURNACES.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Heater Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operative Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.

Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., ... West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Route to Lafayette, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.

On Sunday, August 25, the Illinois Central, in connection with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, will commence running through trains between Chicago and Cincinnati, via Kankakee, Lafayette, and Indianapolis. The time by this route is faster than ever before made, being only 11 hours to Cincinnati, which is two hours quicker than any other route. The equipment of the line is first class, and the excellent condition of the roads forming the line, gives the traveller an assurance of arriving at destination on time. Trains leave from the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., at 9 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.

Northwestern Abel Loom Co.

The adjourned annual meeting of this company will be held at the office, No. 20 Clinton-st., on Saturday, August 31, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DWIGHT KLINCK, Sec.

Chicago, Aug. 26, 1872.

Paper Weights & Pen Racks

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

GRAIN SHIPPERS ATTENTION!

The Erie Basin Elevator at Buffalo, is now elevating grain free of charge in either vessel or store. We also store the grain free of charge for ten days. After that time the charge for storage will be ½ cent per bu. for each succeeding ten days, or fraction thereof.

S. F. SHERMAN,
Manager.

TAXES.

Hyde Park and Town of Lake now due and payable at Room No. 2, 155 LaSalle-st.

JAMES H. BLY,
DANIEL BUCKEY,
Collectors.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of the Hon. William M. Springer, of Springfield, Ill.

At the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, Chicago, on Tuesday Evening Last.

It was my privilege and pleasure to be a spectator at the Convention at Cincinnati. It was the most numerously-attended National Convention ever held in this country. Every State, and nearly all the Territories, and the District of Columbia were represented. The delegates were among the most prominent and honored men in the Republican party. They were not soreheads or disappointed politicians, seeking personal revenge; but were disinterested, patriotic citizens, seeking reforms outside the regular party organization, which they had in vain sought in that party. I never witnessed the assembling of a Convention where there were more honest or sincere expressions made by the delegates of devotion to the best interests of the country. All seemed to have an eye solely to the public good.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

The platform of principles will meet the cordial approbation of all patriotic citizens. The address adopted is almost a second Declaration of Independence. It arraigns Grant, as our fathers did George III., for his many crimes against the liberties of the people, and enumerates the causes of this rebellion against the Republican party. It is a popular impeachment, by members of his own party, of the President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors. Some of the articles in this great Presidential contest are as follows:

"The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who were governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of the citizen.

"The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

"He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

"He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

"He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

"He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office."

Then follows an arraignment of the immediate partisans of the President; those who in the Senate and House of Representatives stifle investigation; and those who prostitute their official stations to mere agencies to procure the renomination and re-election of the President; and, by a base sycophancy, unworthy of Republican freemen, degrade themselves and their party, in order to prolong their hold upon the power and patronage of the country. The address then concludes:

"Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people."

As a portion of the American people, we must pass our judgment upon the issues and candidates presented by this Convention.

The address relates only to the past. It presents a sufficient cause for the assembling of such a Convention. The platform of principles was adopted without a dissenting voice, and with great enthusiasm. And what are the principles thus enthusiastically adopted, and submitted to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people?

The first resolution recognizes the equality of all men before the law, and, in this respect, is to the same purport as the oft-resolved plank in the Democratic platforms of the past: "Equal rights to all—exclusive privileges to none."

The second is a pledge to maintain the Union, and to oppose the reopening of questions settled by the recent amendments to the Constitution. These are dead issues. [illegible]

The third resolution demands universal amnesty as necessary to the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

The fourth favors local self-government; the supremacy of the civil over military authority, and personal freedom, protected by the sacred writ of habeas corpus; and demands for the individual the largest liberty, consistent with public order.

The fifth and sixth relate to the civil service of the Government and demand a thorough reform thereof, as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; and favors the one-term principle as essential to that end.

The seventh relates to the tariff, and is different from anything heretofore adopted by any political party on this subject. The party resolution is as follows:

"We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress Districts and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation."

All platforms heretofore adopted on this subject have been so framed as to be susceptible of one construction in Pennsylvania and another elsewhere. [illegible] This is a fair and honorable solution of the tariff question as a National issue. The people have the whole matter in their own hands. [illegible] Tariffs for protection exclusively will be abolished, and a genuine system of Revenue Reform will be inaugurated.

The other resolutions denounce repudiation; favor a speedy return to specie payments, and oppose all further land grants to railroads; express gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic and favor friendly relations with all the nations of the earth.

The last resolution, in order to secure the success of these principles and the candidates nominated, invites and cordially welcomes the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

Under this resolution we are each of us invited to co-operate in securing the success of the principles and the election of the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. I have been a Democrat all my life. Have always favored Democratic Conventions, and supported Democratic nominees. I now hold the office of a representative of the people in pursuance of a Democratic nomination, and an election by a Democratic constituency. As a Democrat, referring to the past, I have no apologies to make, so far as my own course is concerned. [illegible] I look now to the living present and the great future.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

And when I discover that those who most clamor for a National Democratic Convention, and the nomination of a straight-out Democratic ticket, in opposition to the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees, are the friends and supporters of the re-election of General Grant; [illegible] I, for one, will not be made the dupe of so base a conspiracy. [illegible]

GRANT THE GIFT-TAKER.

It is proper to inquire, whether the charges [illegible]

With Grant's inauguration as President, the country was startled at the character of his Cabinet [illegible] appointments. With two, or perhaps three, exceptions, men were appointed to the various departments who were utterly unknown to the country. But these unknowns proved to be the President's patrons and personal favorites. Several of them, it turned out, had purchased his favor with large and valuable gifts. [illegible] General Washington, before his election to the Presidency, refused an offer of stock voted to him in the shares of the Potomac and James River Companies, by the Legislature of Virginia, in recognition of his great services as General of our Revolutionary armies. [illegible] But General Grant was troubled with no such modesty. [illegible]

HIS OUTRAGEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

But gift-taking is not the least of his offences. He has shamefully outraged public decency in the appointment of his own and his wife's relatives to responsible official positions. [illegible]

HIS ADMINISTRATION NOT ECONOMICAL.

The apologists of the President allege that his Administration has been honest and economical. Let us inquire into this. [illegible]

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

[illegible]

HOW LEET AND STOCKING STOLE.

[illegible]

ANOTHER INTERESTING CASE.

Take another case of stealing. [illegible]

HOW THE WHISKEY WENT.

[illegible]

WHO THE EMPLOYEES WERE.

[illegible]

THE CHORPENNING SWINDLE.

[illegible]

THE SYNDICATE.

[illegible]

SECOR.

[illegible]

SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

[illegible]

SAN DOMINGO.

[illegible]

SQUANDERING PUBLIC LANDS.

[illegible]

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service of the Government is deplorably corrupt and inefficient. [illegible]

INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

There has been an alarming increase in public expenditures under Grant's Administration. [illegible]

GREELEY AND GRANT CONTRASTED.

The Presidential race is narrowed down to two competitors. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. [illegible]

BUFFALO. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

OSWEGO. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

MEMPHIS. [illegible]

NASHVILLE. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois River Items.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. [illegible] When all other tonics have failed this effects a cure.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN
BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.
Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN.... Lessees [illegible]
TO-NIGHT,
And Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, a Grand Bill, New, Neat, and Novel.
[illegible]
COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE!
[illegible]
A FAIRY REVEL.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
THE GREAT FRENCH DRAMA,
47 "ARTICLE 47." 47
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
[illegible]
Matinee every Saturday at 1:30.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
THE
ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
[illegible]
POPULAR PRICES.
[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee,
MISS AUGUSTA DARGON
AS
MEG MERRILIES.
[illegible]
ROBERT MACAIRE.
To conclude with Sheridan's Ride, by Miss Dargon.

MONTREAL & CHICAGO PROPELLER LINE
Grand Pleasure Excursion to Montreal
Through the whole Chain of Lakes and River St. Lawrence.
The New and Splendid Low-pressure Steamer
LAKE MICHIGAN,
WM. ROLLO, Master.
[illegible]
THOS. McCAW, Pass. Ag't. J. L. RANNEY, Ag't.
7 Board of Trade. 7 Board of Trade.

AUCTION SALES.

Established January 1856.
Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Auctioneers for the sale of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND
Real Estate,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
[illegible]

BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
Household Goods,
AND OTHER
MERCHANDISE,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 31, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
PEREMPTORY SALE.
On SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 31, [illegible]
50 Packages of Oolongs, Japan, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, all fresh Teas just out of bond.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture,
VELVET CARPETS, &c.,
AT
No. 1184 INDIANA-AV.
On MONDAY, Sept. 2, [illegible]
Dwelling No. 1184 Indiana-av.,
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
By Elison & Foster,
At their new and spacious stores,
NOS. 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.,
[illegible]
ELEGANT PARLOR & CHAMBER SETS,
Wardrobes, Book Cases, Tables, Desks, &c.,
Also, a large and desirable lot of
Second-hand Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Cutlery, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
Also, Mirrors, Plated Ware, New Carpets, New Spring Beds, Show Cases, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
[illegible]
CHAMBER SETS.
Marble-top Dressing Case, Wood-top Dressing Case.
COTTAGE FANCY SETS
[illegible]
G. P. GORE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS'
PEREMPTORY SALE
Estate of ISAAC BROWN PARKER, dec'd.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Very Valuable Business Location.
BUILDING
Formerly known as the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
Nos. 805, 807, 809, and 811
Walnut-st., between Eighth and Ninth,
[illegible]
TWO FRONTS.
On Tuesday, Oct. 1.
At 12 o'clock, noon.
Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, without reserve,
At the Philadelphia Exchange,
$1,000 to be paid at the time of sale.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney, No. 717 Walnut-st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
139 and 141 South Fourth-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minton Floor Tiles.
[illegible]
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

Political Goods
Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH B. PURDY, [illegible] Maiden-lane, New York. [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible]

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
[illegible]

THE TURF.

SUMMER MEETING
AT
DEXTER PARK,
Aug 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 2.
ENTRIES:
SECOND DAY.
No. 4—Purse $1,000.
[illegible]
No. 5—Purse $1,500.
[illegible]
No. 6—Running—$600.
[illegible]
THIRD DAY.
No. 7—Purse $1,000.
[illegible]
No. 8—Purse $2,000.
[illegible]
FOURTH DAY.
No. 9—Purse $3,500
[illegible]
No. 10—Running—$600.
[illegible]
W. T. WIGHTMAN, Sec. A. S. GAGE, Treas.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.
Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the
THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
[illegible]
Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

RACINE COLLEGE.
[illegible]
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

KENWOOD SEMINARY,
HYDE PARK, ILL.
[illegible]
MRS. J. A. KENNICOTT, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
[illegible]

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
[illegible]

ST. XAVIER'S
ACADEMY,
[illegible]

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,
[illegible]

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
[illegible]

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,
[illegible]

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
[illegible]

HOTELS.

KUHN'S
EUROPEAN HOTEL,
145, 147 & 149 DEARBORN-ST.,
Near Madison, and McVicker's Theatre.
AND
WAGNER & KUHN'S
Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant,
In connection with the hotel.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT.
Day of the Drawing Fixed.
NO POSTPONEMENT
FROM
SEPTEMBER 28.
TO THE PUBLIC:
[illegible]
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 19, 1872.

FLOUR.

FLOUR
AT RETAIL
A SPECIALTY!
Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.
PRICE LIST.
BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in the market.......$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour....9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best....8.00
These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. [illegible]
ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction
OF THE
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.
[illegible]
G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

WANTED.
[illegible]
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug 29, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati
Via Kankakee Line.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible]
E. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

[illegible]
NOTICE
[illegible]
RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

GIFT CONCERT.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

Day of the Drawing Fixed.

NO POSTPONEMENT FROM SEPTEMBER 28.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky being satisfied, from the large sale of tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket holders that the drawing will positively take place on September 28, prox., and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstance can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or so immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desirous of purchasing tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets; but those who apply first must first be supplied, and if those who put off buying until sales are closed have their money returned instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert, in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., AUG. 19, 1872.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in this market......$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour......9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best......8.00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

[illegible]

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STROUSE.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 186 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, [illegible] miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, [illegible] miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, [illegible] miles.

[illegible]

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa; after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

WANTED.

Proposals for 700 tons upland prairie hay, in bales, crop 1872, delivered on track, at Chicago. To be delivered the coming year. Also 100 tons upland prairie hay, in bales, crop 1871, to be delivered immediately.
J. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 76 Market-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. F. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

An arrangement are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery. [illegible] A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or DR. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 26, 1872.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The local money market was moderately quiet to-day. There is only a moderate inquiry for loans, from all customers, and the demand from the country has fallen off to a very low point so far, indicating a still further lessening in the volume of our grain receipts. This fact, with the large receipts of currency from New York, reported a few days ago, make our money market easier, and there is a decided tendency, though we note also fewer applications for accommodations from parties desiring to ship grain East, though the wheat market is largely in their favor. The truth is that some parties are holding off for fear the new wheat should have been placed in store too soon, and be scarcely fit to bear the journey. So far as we know, there is no ground for this fear, but capital is proverbially cautious.

City deposits continue large, and it would appear that there is really much less of street lending than is usual at this time of the year. Bank rates of discount are quoted at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported between banks at 60a75c per $1,000 discount. Counter rates were quoted at par selling; and buying at $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

[illegible]

The import entries in New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week past, were $9,163,526, against $10,383,620 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold or silver, were $3,906,951, against $4,789,437 same week in 1871. The export of gold and silver, $374,190, against $431,478 same week in 1871. The sums in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $8,465,000.

The gold values of the import entries of foreign merchandise, at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House:

[illegible]

The English marine companies had a year of great prosperity in 1871. With $8,000,000 paid up capital, eleven offices divided seven per cent among the stockholders, amounting to $1,245,000. The gross profits of the business of 1871 were $3,086,600.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Money steady at 4a5. Sterling, 9a9½. Gold dull, opening at 113½, and closing at 113½a113⅜. Loans from 1-32 to 6 per cent for use. Clearings, $48,000,000. The Treasury awarded $1,000,000, at 113 80a113.97. Government bonds dull, with slight fluctuations. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks opened steady, but before the morning board adjourned, declined from ½a1 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, Aug. 29.

Lot 45, of Lots 160 to 166 &c., in Bronson's Addition, dated Aug. 21. Consideration $1,150.

Townsend street, between Elm and Hobbie street, west front, 26 ft to alley, dated May 24. Consideration, $1,800.

Bushnell street, 250 ft, w of Stewart avenue, s front, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 24. Consideration, $1,200.

Clayton street, between Morgan and Fisk streets, n front, 25x84½ ft, dated Aug. 5. Consideration $600.

Kossuth street, 134 ft w of Butler street, n front 25x125 ft, dated July 24. Consideration $1,000.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Charters: To Buffalo—Prop W. T. Graves, schrs. James Garrett and T. Y. Avery, wheat at 13c; prop. Vanderbilt, wheat [illegible]

A. P. Nichols, coal to Chicago at $1.60 per ton, free.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Rates firm and unchanged. No charters reported.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Freights steady at Tuesday's quotations. Charters: To Kingston—Schrs. [illegible] wheat at 13c. Coarse freights have a continued upward tendency. The following are the latest quotations to this port: From White Hall, $2.25; Pentwater, $2.75; Ludington, $3.00; Manistee, $3.00; Frankfort, $3.50; Kewaunee, $2.50; Menominee, $4.75; Oconto, $4.50.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,504 bu wheat; 1,109 bu corn; 7,850 bu oats; 834 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 309 cars wheat; 439 cars and 46,600 bu corn; 38 cars and 6,000 bu oats; 5 cars rye; 97 cars barley. Total (1,084 cars), 434,000 bu.

The affairs of the late corner in wheat are being gradually straightened out. Several new additions have been made to the list of the creditors of J. B. Lyon & Co., who accept the terms offered by that firm—viz.: 25 per cent. It was announced to-day that Mugridge & Peabody have offered to settle with their creditors on the basis of 25 per cent, and McDermid & Oertel are paying dollar for dollar. It will be remembered that both of these firms were only acting as brokers for Lyon & Co.

And now that the cloud is clearing away from the wreck of the wheat corner, there is more time allowed to ask about what P. R. Chandler is going to do about settling up the losses on his collapsed oats corner. Several operators spoke of this to-day, and none of them seemed to know that he has paid a single cent so far, or is preparing to do so, on any of his losses by the corner. Yet he visits the Board of Trade whenever he wants to do so, without let or hindrance from any one. The point made by several operators to-day was something like this: Why should J. B. Lyon be suspended, and Hugh Maher be kept off the floor, when the former has offered to pay 25 per cent, and the latter 100 per cent, if Mr. Chandler has violated no rule of the Board? And if Mr. Chandler does not pay, or offer to pay, then why should the Board make fish of one and flesh of another? Verily, the ways of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago are sometimes inscrutable, though it be a glorious institution; and we do not pretend to be able to give a reason for all its deeds of omission and commission.

The proposed rule for enabling the short interest to protect themselves to the full extent in the event of a corner was rather extensively commented on to-day; and it was generally regarded as the best measure ever proposed for preventing corners in the future. There are, however, some who do not seem to understand it yet. The thing is simple enough. Suppose wheat to be bought at $1.50 per bu in this market when it is worth only $1.20 to ship. In this case the seller would margin to 10 per cent above the selling price, or deposit 15c per bu, while the buyer would margin to 10 per cent below the shipping price, or to $1.08 per bu; which would require a deposit of 42c per bu—a margin that would soon break the back of any corner combination, unless it also controlled the United States Treasury. If the price advanced to $1.60 the seller would be required to put up more margin; but there is very little chance that he would be called upon to do so, as a market could scarcely be pushed up to that extent if the combination had to furnish ample security down to a point where the short could actually protect himself in case of a collapse. This measure would be something like equal justice to both parties; and would not lock the wheels of a healthy trade, even though that trade were largely speculative.

A resolution was offered on 'Change to-day, and laid over for future action, providing that in all cases where grain is sold to be delivered on board cars, unless otherwise provided in the contract, the seller shall provide cars within 10 days, or be liable to damages to the buyer, and forfeiture of the contract. Also, that he shall furnish them within 10 days, or be similarly liable to the seller for damages, and to a rescinding of the contract.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day than the average of the past week (if we except provisions). The speculative demand was better than heretofore, while the inquiry for shipment was fair, and limited only by the want of available facilities for shipping the property away from this city. The receipts of grain are growing less daily, but this does not, as yet, tend to a strengthening in prices. The condition of the grocery market was unchanged in any important particular. Business was quite as active as—taking into consideration the unfavorable character of the weather—could reasonably be expected, and with the single exception of coffees, which were weak, with an unmistakable downward tendency, the market ruled firm. Refined sugars are strong, and a further advance is among the probabilities. Syrups are also tending higher, an advance of 5a8c having recently been established at the East. The butter market was without new features. Choice qualities are picked up as fast as received, and at full prices, as the demand keeps steady in excess of the supply. Continued activity is noted in the market for grain bags, and the quoted prices are adhered to with unabated firmness. Cheese was active and firm at the advance established yesterday, or at 13a14c for New York factory, and at 10 1-2a12 1-2c for Western. No change was noticeable in the coal market. Business continues rather quiet at $9.50 for Lackawanna; $9.00 for Walnut Hill; $8.00 for Hocking, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. There was a satisfactorily active business doing in the fish market, and prices were generally firmer. With the exception of mackerel, however, which were 25a50c per half brl higher, there was no quotable advance. The oil trade continues dull with little or no change in values, 33 1-2c for carbon; 70c for extra lard; 90a95c for linseed, and 61a63c for turpentine, being the ruling prices. No new features were noted in the markets for hay, hides, leather or tobacco. The aggregate demand for lumber at the yards was larger than for several days past, and prices were a shade stronger all round. Hard wood grades were in better inquiry and for cherry and black walnut, quotations were a trifle higher; other varieties were steady. A good demand existed for metals, tinners' stock, and iron, and, as the Eastern advices are of an encouraging character, quotations are well sustained. Nails ruled active at former rates. There are few new features to note in connection with the poultry, potato, and seed markets. The volume of business transacted in each was of a fair character, and prices were generally steady. Wool was active and firm. Building materials were firm and unchanged. Rail freights were steady.

Highwines were quiet but steady at the advance noted yesterday, the offerings being very light. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were in fair demand, and steady at yesterday's rates, some carriers being quite independent in view of the relative light supply of vessels and the firmness in other freights. We note several lumber charters at 6 1-2c per m from Oconto to call on the way up from Buffalo. A total of 12 grain charters was reported to-day, which will carry out 103,000 bu wheat and 106,000 bu corn. Sail rates were: 12c for wheat, 11c for corn, and 7 1-2a8c for oats to Buffalo; 17c for corn to Oswego; 18c for do to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 26c on corn.

Provisions were dull and easier. Mess pork was apparently steady, in the old way, till late in the session, when one or two sellers appeared, when it was found that the cornering firm was not buying. That firm might be thought to have all the pork it requires, but it every now and then steps into the market and scoops up a few hundred brls, "jist by way of divarshun." There is now considerable talk among other operators about buying up the remaining stocks in other cities, and bringing them here. They say there are 30,000 brls yet in Cincinnati, held at $14.00 per brl, with a total of cost of 75c per brl to bring it here. About 2,000 brls arrived here to-day from that city, which was bought at $13.00, netting $1.35 per brl profit to the operator. This renewal of the threatening to call in aid from other cities was probably the reason for the weakening of to-day, and called forth the following misquotation from Shakespeare's Othello, which some wag posted for the edification of the crowd:

Who buys my pork buys trash;
Purchases that which not enriches me,
But makes *him* poor indeed.

Lard was quiet and steady. Meats were again weak, under fair offerings, while buyers held off to see how far the decline would go before purchasing. Shoulders fell off 1-4c, and short ribs 1-8c from the finished quotations of yesterday. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $14.75a14.80; do seller September, $14.75a14.87 1-2; do seller October, $15.00a15.50; do seller December, $12.00a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 1-8c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4c; summer lard, 8 1-8c; dry salted shoulders, 6 1-2c; do short ribs, 8a9 1-8c; sweet pickled hams, 12a14 1-4c; Bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11a12c; do hams, 14a15c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $31.00a33.00; City tallow, 8a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, at $15.50; 500 brls do at $14.75; 250 tcs lard, part summer kettled, at 8 1-2c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6 1-2c; 50,000 lbs [illegible].

Flour was in a little better inquiry from shippers, but they only wanted flour made from old wheat, which was scarce, and, therefore, firm, especially as Eastern advices were encouraging to holders. New flours were unsettled, shippers avoiding them, while there was no local demand to speak of. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras (St. Louis Best) at $10.25; 50 brls do (McCracken's Best) at $9.00; 400 brls do on p. t.; 500 brls spring extras on p. t.; 200 brls do (old spring wheat) at $7.00; 125 brls do at $6.50; 75 brls do (second) at $4.25; 100 brls spring superfine at $3.75; 200 brls do at $3.35. Total, 1,600 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 o. t.; 100 brls corn meal at $2.35.

Wheat was more active, but averaged 1a1 1-2c lower than yesterday, though quoted scarce and stronger in New York, and 2d per 100 lbs higher in Liverpool, while the reported shipments were in excess of the receipts. The only perceptible cause of the decline was the simultaneous presence on the market of numerous orders to sell—principally for future delivery, owing to anticipations of large receipts next month. The fact that there is a shipping margin of fully 10c per bu between this city and New York did not deter sellers, though it did incite to a more vigorous buying for shipment on the part of a few who had pecuniary strength enough to take advantage of the situation. The lower grades were particularly weak, their proportion being very large among the current receipts, hence the offerings of these grades were far in excess of the wants of buyers. Seller September was moderately active. The option opened at $1.17, declined to $1.15 3-4, advanced to $1.16 1-2, fell to $1.15 1-4, improved to $1.16 7-8, and closed at $1.16 3-4. Seller October was much more active than yesterday, selling at $1.15 3-4a1.17 1-2. Seller the year sold at $1.14 1-4a1.15 7-8. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, closed at $1.16 1-4. No. 3 spring closed at $1.06. Winter wheat was more active, at about 9a10c advance above the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 wheat at [illegible]; 9,800 bu do at $1.16 1-2; 4,400 bu do at $1.16 1-4; 9,800 bu do at $1.16; 14,000 bu do at $1.15 3-4; 51,600 bu do at $1.15 1-2; 10,500 bu do at $1.15 1-4; 10,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.07; 3,000 bu do at $1.06 1-2; 24,000 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu No. 2 red winter wheat at $1.23, o. t.; 400 bu rejected do at 91c in store. Total, 122,300 bu.

Corn was rather less active, though there was a fair business doing, and ruled a shade easier than yesterday, while reported firm in New York. The reason of the weakness was a knowledge of the fact that the new corn crop is in a very forward state, much of it being nearly out of danger from frost, while the promised yield is very large. Several remarkably fine samples were exhibited on the floor to-day, and some of the growers report an increase of 15 bu to the acre over the yield of last year, which was a full one. Buying for shipment was rather slow, as has been the case ever since Mr. Lyon dropped out of the market. Speculative trading was only moderate, and was more general for October than heretofore; that option opened at 40 1-2c, and declined to 40c at the close. Seller September sold at 38 7-8c early, and closed at 38 1-2c. Regular No. 2 corn closed at 38c bid, and strictly fresh receipts at 38 1-2c. Rejected was in fair shipping demand, and ruled steady at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 corn at 39 1-2c; 1,300 bu do at 38 5-8c; 14,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 13,000 bu do at 38 3-8c; 76,800 bu do at 38 1-4c; 11,000 bu do at 38c; 800 bu rejected at 35 3-4c; 28,000 bu do at 35c; 1,200 bu no grade at 33c o. t.; 800 bu do at 31 1-2c; 400 bu do at 31c. Total 150,000 bu.

Oats were dull and nominal during a great part of the session, averaging about the inside quotations of yesterday, though firm in New York. The market opened firm, at 27 1-2c seller the month, and 26 1-4c seller September, but closed weak at 27 1-4c and 26 1-8c. Seller September sold at 26 1-8c. Rejected was dull, closing at 20 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 oats at 27 1-2c; 7,000 bu do at 27 1-4c; 2,400 bu rejected at 21c; 4,800 bu do at 20 3-4c; 3,600 bu do at 20 1-2c. Total, 47,800 bu.

Rye was dull, but steady at the advance noted yesterday, the offerings being light, while buyers were few, in sympathy with the easier feeling in corn. Cash sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58c; 400 bu by sample (equal to rejected) at 55c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was in fair request at about the same prices as yesterday, closing at 63c for new No. 2; 50c for No. 3; and about 30a31c for rejected. Seller September was quiet and steady at 65c; and seller October at 66 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 65c; 2,000 bu do at 64½c; 7,200 bu No. 3 at 50c; 400 bu do at 49½c; 400 bu rejected at 30c; 800 bu by sample at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 68 1-2c; 400 bu do at 64 1-2c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 50c. Total, 17,200 bu.

THE CROPS.

The Mark Lane (London) *Express* of the 12th says of the English outlook:

[illegible]

Another exchange says:

The harvest in Russia has turned out much better than was expected. The yield of corn in the Governments of Cherson, Saratoff, Kasan, Toula, Taheraigoff, Kuban, Perm, and some parts of the Kingdom of Poland was quite up to the average; in Bessarabia it was pretty good, and it was unsatisfactory only in the Governments of Ekaterinoslav, Vologda, Olonetz, and the Don. The tobacco harvest is very good, and there is abundance of fruit.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The grain movement inward is already four times greater than last season, and 20 per cent more than the season of 1870. The daily receipts are now so heavy that only the wharves and piers are all crowded to their utmost capacity, but warehouses are being filled, while we are loading 1,000 tons per day on ships. This active movement of grain calls into requisition every possible mode of transportation, by water and by land. The Pacific Railway is doing its full share of the carrying to tide water—would do more, but is limited for want of the needed rolling stock, and yet large manufacturing shops daily add to the number of flat cars adapted to the business. Unfortunately the water in the San Joaquin River has already fallen so low as to prevent barges from prosecuting the business, and very soon the river navigation will cease for the season, leaving many thousands of tons unmarketed and to be cared for against the time to come when it can be sent to tide water.

The quality of this year's wheat crop is superior—the grain white and plump—and the yield immense, and it is the great yield per acre that secures profit to the producer, in the face of high and exorbitant rates to a foreign market.

THE DOMESTIC WOOLLEN TRADE.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

[illegible]

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were generally quiet. Wheat was a shade lower; the rest unchanged. The following sales were made on the call: 5,000 bu wheat at $1.17¼; 15,000 bu do, seller September at $1.16½; 15,000 bu seller October at $1.16; 10,000 bu do at $1.17½; 10,000 bu do, seller the year at $1.15; 5,000 bu do at $1.15; 10,000 bu corn, seller October at 40c.

The following were the closing quotations on the call:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

BUTTER—Under this head no new features was noted. The demand for choice grades continues uninterruptedly active, and the few packages arriving from day to day are quickly disposed of at full prices, or at 21@26c. In a retail way sales are occasionally effected at higher figures, but 26c may fairly be considered an outside quotation. Low grades remain quiet and steady. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 21@26c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The demand for cotton seamless bags was again active, and the quoted prices were adhered to with decided firmness. Stocks are sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, but there is no overplus, and dealers are not urging sales at any concession from the quotations. Gunnies, burlaps, and wool sacks rule steady. [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was again active and prices were nominally unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

BEANS—The aggregate demand was small at yesterday's prices: $1.35@2.50 for fair to choice, [illegible]

CHEESE—There was nothing new to note in connection with the cheese market. The demand is fairly active for the season, and the buoyant tone that has pervaded the market for some time past is still prevalent, and the annexed quotations are thoroughly sustained: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 10½@12½c.

COAL—No important change was noted under this head. Only a moderate amount of trading was done, but the market was strong both for anthracite and bituminous varieties. We continue to quote: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Trade was dull and prices favored buyers. [illegible]

FISH—In consequence of the recent advance in the East of the price of mackerel the market here is stronger, and quotations were to-day marked up 25@50c per brl. Other descriptions were steady. [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—In this branch of trade a firm feeling was manifested, and former quotations were fully sustained, all around. [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples more plenty. Pears scarce. Grapes are coming in freely, and there is danger of another heavy drop in prices. Peaches are going slow and lower all around, while it is difficult to dispose of the small varieties at any price. [illegible]

GROCERIES—But slight change was noticeable in the condition of the grocery market. [illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—Remains weak. The demand continues fairly active, but the steadily increasing receipts induces an easy feeling, and an early decline is looked for. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: [illegible]

HIDES—Were quoted steady and firm at previous rates. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was active, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

[illegible]

LEATHER—No new feature was noted in connection with this market, and good business was doing at the subjoined quotations:

[illegible]

MELONS—Sales: [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade was active, and as the advices from the East are of a favorable character, prices are well sustained. The stocks are ample. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Trade was more active, and prices were a shade firmer. We quote: [illegible]

[illegible]

NAILS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade is fairly active, and the quoted rates are firmly adhered to. [illegible]

OILS—Were again dull, with no visible change in value. We repeat our list as follows: [illegible]

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Zinc was quoted firmer, with an upward tendency. Other goods in the list remain quiet and steady. We quote:

[illegible]

POULTRY—Following are the prices now current: [illegible]

POTATOES—Continue in meagre demand, but quotations were steady, as follows: [illegible]

SEEDS—Were in fair inquiry, and prices ruled a shade firmer. We now quote: Timothy at [illegible] for good; [illegible] for prime; clover, [illegible]

SALT—Dealers reported an active demand on shipping account, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; Coarse, Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.15; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.25.

TEAS—We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—This market was firm; notably so for fine goods, the stocks of which are light. We quote: [illegible]

VEGETABLES—Sales: [illegible]

WOOD—Remains steady and firm. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@11.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand is improving and prices were more uniform. Following is our list:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

[illegible]

CATTLE—The general features of this market were substantially the same as noted in yesterday's report, an active demand existing from the opening to the close, and prices ruling firm all round. [illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts so far this week have been only 27,000, against 43,754 for the same time last week, and 38,000 week before last. The number on sale to-day, though liberal, was not sufficient to fully satisfy the requirements of the trade, and a firm, buoyant tone again pervaded the market. Early sales did not indicate any appreciable change from yesterday's prices, but before noon the competition became so spirited that sellers were enabled to work up prices another 5c, on both light and heavy grades. With a single exception, nothing sold under $4.70, while the bulk of the day's business was transacted at $4.90@5.00. The extreme range was $4.65@5.10. The outside figure was obtained by Harley Green for a carload averaging 202 lbs. The market closed quiet.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The continued light receipts have resulted in an advance, the prices current to-day being fully ¼c higher than at the commencement of the week. The demand was not particularly active, but the offerings were not sufficient to satisfy it, and sales were quick at [illegible] for common thin mixed lots; [illegible] for medium, and at [illegible] for good to really choice. All sold, and the market closed firm.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

[illegible]

CARGOES—The aggregate demand was large and prices were stronger on piece stuff. Other descriptions were nominally unchanged. A saw-ed shingles, lath, and pickets were steady at about former figures.

Following are the prices current from the place named to Chicago:

[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

Here trade was active, and prices were firmly sustained. We quote:

[illegible]

HARDWOOD.

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

Dealers reported a good demand at the annexed range of prices: [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED......Aug. 29.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 22 boxes fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 12 boxes fish, 18 packages butter, and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,400 m shingles, 60 tons iron, 30 m lumber.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 400 bars railroad steel, 2,140 barrels salt, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Bark Two Fannies, Alpena, 411 m lumber, 60 m lath.

[illegible]

CLEARED......Aug. 29.

[illegible]

Canal Towing by Cable.

A system of towing boats by means of a wire cable laid in the bottom of the canal, generally known as the Belgium system, and which is said to have been in successful use in Europe for several years, is to be put in practical operation on the Erie Canal. Within a few days a cable has been laid in the centre of the canal from Lockport to Buffalo, and it is proposed to tow boats between the two places both to show boatmen what can be done and also to familiarize the men with the machinery and new system. The towing will be done by means of tugs, which are provided with grooved wheels or drums projecting from the side of the boat and driven by steam power. The wire cable passes over the wheels, through the grooves and drops into the canal astern as the boat is propelled forward. The wheels are made to grapple the cable tight, so that there is no slip, and when the machinery is put in motion the tug and tow of boats must go ahead. It is claimed 2½ or 3 miles an hour can be made with a tow of loaded boats. There is great confidence that this enterprise will succeed. We certainly hope it may. It is in the hands of practical men who have become so well satisfied of its feasibility as to expend large sums of money to put it in operation. The Cable Towing Company was formed last year, and have devoted this season to getting together all necessary tugs and material, so that next spring the system may be in full operation the length of the Erie Canal.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 27.—DOWN—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passed the Sault Canal.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Notes.

[illegible]

TROUBLE AT THE FLATS.—[illegible]

SAILOR DROWNED.—A Toledo man, named Michael Neuport, first fireman on the tug H. A. Ballentine, was drowned from that vessel at Bay City on Monday.

GOT OFF.—The steamer Favorite, which went to the relief of the schooner David Stewart at St. Clair Flats, succeeded in getting her afloat and took her on to Lake Erie. No damage was sustained.

GRAIN DAMAGED.—Only 2,000 bushels out of the 18,000 bushels of wheat comprising the cargo of the new Canadian propeller Argyle, which recently sunk in the St. Lawrence, escaped damage. The grain was insured in American companies. The propeller has been raised.

BLOODY AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.—[illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF A WRECK.—The steam barge Detroit arrived at Bay City Monday from Chicago with the wreck of the bark Glenbeulah, which, with several other crafts, was partially destroyed by the great fire at Chicago last fall. A considerable portion of the Glenbeulah is in good condition, and it is the intention of her present owners to cause rebuild her at Ballantine & Co.'s shipyard, Bay City.

VESSEL ASHORE.—[illegible]

ON THE BOTTOM.—The schooner Columbia, laden with coal for Detroit, while coming up the river Monday night, ran ashore at Mamma Judy Island, where she remained until yesterday morning, when the tug Lyon came along and released her, at an expense of $75. The vessel has since arrived at Detroit.—*Detroit Post, Aug. 28.*

The Canadian Elections.

From the Boston Advertiser.

More than one-half of the members of the new Canadian House of Commons have now been elected, and we may estimate the general result. As we have already mentioned, the lists of the two parties do not agree. Some members are claimed by both sides. If a candidate who is known to be a supporter of the Government declares in his nomination speech that he will use his independent judgment in voting in the House of Commons, the opposition papers claim him as an independent member. If an opposition candidate make the same remark, he will be put among the independents or Ministerialists by the Government organs. It is altogether impossible to tell how many of the doubtful would vote for or against the Administration on a resolution of confidence. We can only give the result as estimated by papers belonging to the two parties. The truth will lie somewhere between the two. The *Gazette* and the *Herald* of Montreal, report, between them, sixty-nine elections in Ontario up to Friday night. Sixty-two are reported by both papers; the *Herald* has six returns not given in its list by the *Gazette*, and the *Gazette* one not given in the *Herald*. If these seven are properly given by the two papers, the *Gazette's* list would give 32 to the Government, 36 to the Opposition, and one Independent. The *Herald* would have us believe that only 30 Ministerialists have been chosen to 39 Opposition, and 4 Independent. In Quebec 47 constituencies are reported by both papers, and three others the *Herald* alone reports. If the latter are correctly stated the *Gazette* would make the elections to have resulted, 37 Government, 10 Opposition, and 3 Independent; the *Herald*, 31 Government, 17 Opposition and 2 Independent. In New Brunswick the *Gazette* gives the names of fourteen members elected, and the *Herald* has all these and two others. Accepting the *Herald* assignment of the two members not reported by the *Gazette*, the two lists would stand thus; *Gazette*, Government, 12; Opposition, 1; Independent, 3. *Herald*, Government, 2; Opposition, 5; Independent, 6. The elections in Nova Scotia are all reported by both. The *Herald* gives the Ministerialists 10, Opposition 3, Independent 8. The *Gazette* claims 17 for the Government, concedes one to the opposition, and classes three as independent. Uniting these elections we find that 156 members are elected out of the whole house of two hundred, and the two lists would stand as follows:

	Min.	Opp.	Ind.
Gazette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herald	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Something of a discrepancy, it will be seen. As far as we are able to judge, the Ministerial figures are nearer correct than those of the opposition. We think that between 80 and 90, perhaps more, of those already elected may be counted upon as supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald, and the remaining elections are certain to bring the number up to more than a hundred. The reformers, as they call themselves, have nevertheless made considerable gains, and if they had done as well as they hoped in the maritime provinces they might have turned out the Government. And party lines are so ill-defined in Canada that we have no doubt that if, by any combination of circumstances, the Government should be driven to resign, an Administration drawn from the ranks of the present opposition would have a majority to support it.

Some of the results of the election are curious, and some are surprising. The greatest victory for the opposition was when they succeeded in defeating Sir Francis Hincks, the finance Minister, by opposing to him in South Brent a respectable but inexperienced tradesman, named Patterson. Sir Francis has not succeeded in finding another constituency, and unless something can be done for him he must retire from his post. This result is the more to be wondered at because in some points of his policy Sir Francis was highly commended by the opposition, and his successor is certain to be more obnoxious to them. We have already referred to the defeat of Mr. Walter Shanly for South Grenville. His brother and partner in the Hoosac tunnel, Mr. Frank Shanly, was also defeated for Toronto Centre, but the latter election is to be contested. Mr. William McDougall, who has figured largely in Canadian politics, is another Ministerial candidate who has met with defeat. The elections just now are almost all resulting in the return of opposition members,—to use the exultant language of the Montreal *Herald*, "things are going with a slam."

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Friday Morning, August 30, 1872.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Aug. 30, at Metropolis.
Aug. 31, at Golconda.
Sept. 2, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 3, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Pekin, Sept. 2.
Lincoln, Sept. 3.
Clinton, Sept. 4.
Charleston, Sept. 5.
Mendota, Sept. 10.
Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor B. Gratz Brown.

Governor B. Gratz Brown will speak as follows:

Springfield, Sept. 5.

Judge J. D. Caton.

Judge Caton will address the people as follows:

Galesburg, Aug. 31.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 3.
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 5.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. [illegible]
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 12.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 8.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:

Springfield, Friday, Aug. 30, night.
Alton, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Vandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Mattoon, Sept. [illegible], at 1 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. 16, at [illegible] o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at [illegible] o'clock.
Winona, Sept. 17, at [illegible] o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 13, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 16, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 16, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
[illegible], Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Mr. Washburn, Superintendent of Police, in his first general order to his subordinates, has made an excellent commencement. It is specially directed against disorderly houses and racing of omnibuses; but at its close Mr. Washburn declares that it will be his rule "to make no spasmodic efforts for the correction of any abuse," but to insist upon the constant execution of all the ordinances. This is just what the people of this city want. Hitherto, the police administration in this city has been marked by a constant succession of spasms. After five or six people had been garroted, there was usually a spasm at headquarters in relation to the matter. After a score of houses had been entered by burglars, another spasm would occur; and so on; the spasm only lasting as long as people complained. If Mr. Washburn can carry out his rule of action, he will accomplish a long-needed reform and re-establish confidence in the police system.

ILLINOIS.

General John A. Logan has been indulging in some "highfalutin" about what Illinois will do in the way of voting in November. The precise majority which he predicts for Grant in this State ranges from 20,000 to 30,000, according to the supposed gullibility of his audience.

The fact is, that the State of Illinois to-day contains a majority of votes for Greeley and Koerner; and, while this majority may be affected favorably or unfavorably by the October elections, there is not a politician in the Grant party who does not feel and know, down to the soles of his boots, that, if Indiana elects the Liberal ticket in October, Illinois will go overwhelmingly the same way in November. General Logan knows that the Greeley movement in the strong Republican counties of Cook, Kane, Winnebago, Stephenson, Whiteside, Lee, Ogle, Henry, LaSalle, Iroquois, Knox, Bureau, McLean, Champaign, Livingston, Grundy, St. Clair, and many others, is powerful, aggressive, and increasing; that it has taken multitudes of the leading men of the Republican party, who have heretofore borne its banners to victory, into its ranks; that his own assaults on the Administration during the past two years have contributed much to this result; and that his eleventh-hour repentance is estimated by the people at a low valuation. It is only a few months since every issue of *Harper's Weekly* contained a cartoon representing Logan himself, in company with Trumbull, Schurz, and Sumner, as among the opponents of Grant, as he was in fact. And, if Oglesby had been put in the same category, he would not have been misplaced. But that is neither here nor there. The fact that Illinois is to-day a Liberal State, and that success in Indiana in October will make her overwhelmingly so, has already made its way over the country, without any aid from the newspaper press. We have not indulged in any spirit of braggadocio over this state of things, because we preferred to let it travel to the East and South by its own momentum—as it has done. The impression has gone abroad, through the silent testimony of unprejudiced observers, that Illinois is very likely to reverse the 51,000 majority which it gave for Grant in 1868; and it is this impression which Logan is trying to check and combat by over-much bragging. Among other reasons which he assigns for the faith that is in him is the statement that there are 15,000 negro votes in the State; whereas the entire negro population, by the census of 1870, was only 28,762, which would furnish a voting population of only 4,800. All of these negroes voted last fall, when the Republican majority in the State was less than 23,000. To balance this inconsiderable gain, if it can be called a gain, the German vote of the State, which is not less than 50,000 (counting those born abroad and their sons of the age of 21 years), which has hitherto been four-fifths Republican, will this year give a very large Liberal majority.

We have remarked that this State will give an overwhelming majority for Greeley and Koerner if Indiana elects the Liberal ticket in October, and upon this latter point we remark that there is now every prospect that Hendricks and Cravens will be elected. The campaign in that State is being pushed with extraordinary and commendable ardor by the Liberals, from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River. The State is honeycombed with Liberal meetings. George W. Julian, John R. Cravens, Cassius M. Clay, Carl Schurz, S. W. Moulton, and many other Republicans of National reputation, are laboring zealously and effectively in that field. The meetings which Mr. Hendricks has addressed have been generally larger than those which have attended Senator Morton's [illegible] harangues. We have every confidence that Mr. Hendricks will be elected; and, if that shall be the result of the campaign in Indiana, General Logan will not brag much during the succeeding three weeks.

WHY IT WAS NECESSARY.

The necessity which produced the Liberal movement, and which is responsible for the extraordinary disintegration of political parties at this time, was not so much the fact that great frauds had been committed, as that these frauds were approved and continued as part of the Administration policy. There had been frauds perpetrated on the Public Treasury before. Even in the days of Jackson there had been officials accused and convicted of malfeasance, but they were ejected from office. General Taylor called around him a Cabinet under whose short reign many abuses were perpetrated: the celebrated Galphin and Gardiner claims were smuggled through the Departments and the Treasury plundered, but the guilty agents were hunted down to conviction. For a Cabinet officer, or a member of Congress, or any public officer to be tainted with fraud, had always been considered enough to consign him to a political grave. No Administration, including even that of Andrew Johnson, dare brave public opinion by tolerating in office any man convicted of official turpitude. How was the case with Grant's Administration? The President began his official career by conferring offices upon persons who had made him valuable presents. He had directed that the General Order business in New York be given to Leet, a member of his staff, who commenced levying needless tolls on the commerce of the country, to the amount of $150,000 per year. When this shameless business was exposed, he allowed the same business to go on under another name; and it goes on to this day in unblushing audacity.

Cabinet officers were not slow in adopting the same policy. Mr. Creswell packed his Department with the attorneys and friends of Chorpenning, and violated law, precedent, and justice by opening a case which half a dozen of his predecessors had kicked out as a fraud. Secretary Robeson had hardly got warm in his official chair before he, too, set law, precedent, and justice aside, opened old cases once settled in full, and paid them over again, taking the money for that purpose from an appropriation for the support of the navy. The New York Custom House became a den of thieves. The leading Republican merchants of New York testified, on oath, that the business of that office was in the hands of men whom they would not trust on their premises; that fraud and extortion were the ruling practices; and that many merchants, to escape this systematized robbery, imported their goods through other ports.

These frauds and improprieties might have passed as things incidental to the administration of a great Government, but, when a sense of justice demanded that they should be investigated, the friends of the Administration raised a great outcry. They defended the frauds and impeached the motives of those proposing investigation. They established the rule, that no man should be recognized as a member of the Republican party who asked that any act of any member of the Cabinet or branch of the public service should be investigated, and that anybody was a traitor to the party who questioned, in any form, any act of the Administration. The investigation was promptly and indignantly voted down; but, after the public had time to tell what they thought about it, committees to investigate were appointed, composed of a majority of those opposed to investigation, and, when the frauds were proved, the guilty parties were kept in office, and are now in office. The President thus made himself responsible for them.

It was this open and undisguised approval, protection to, and indorsement of fraud and corruption that left no alternative to members of the Republican party but to accept their share of the shameless transactions, or to withdraw from an organization that thus defied and outraged public sentiment. Every means was taken to avoid this alternative, and it was only when there no longer existed the least hope that the Administration would discountenance the wrong, and exclude from the public service every man guilty of misconduct, that the appeal was made to the people to meet at Cincinnati.

The danger of such a division of the Republican party was well understood by the Administration; but its life depended upon the suppression of the true history of its affairs and of the conduct of its members. Therefore, it challenged the friends of Reform to separate, or to shut their mouths, and become parties to the policy of using the National Government for the personal aggrandizement of those in office, and those dependent on them. Upon this challenge the Administration and its army of office-holders have put themselves before the country. The battle, begun at Cincinnati, must be fought out till the Right prevails.

CERTAIN SLANDERS AGAINST GOVERNOR KOERNER.

The Grant papers of this city, unable to find any vulnerable point in Governor Koerner's [illegible], or any means by which they can shake the public confidence, not only of his own countrymen, but of all classes, in his political integrity and purity of purpose, have now commenced a personal warfare against him. The slanders which these papers have circulated against him, as Warehouse Commissioner, are easily disposed of. The first is a loose statement of persons recently suspended from the Board of Trade for corner transactions, that Governor Koerner had been giving instructions to pass grain improperly, in order to favor farmers and secure their votes. This charge is so manifestly absurd that it is almost unnecessary to state that the falsehood can be exploded at any time by reference to Mr. Tompkins, the Chief Inspector of Grain. The point, however, upon which these papers make the principal outcry is, that Governor Koerner and the other Commissioners have neglected their duty, in allowing Hugh Maher to issue warehouse receipts which ought to have been cancelled. But how was Governor Koerner to prevent it, when the law does not provide for the cancellation of receipts? How is the Superintendent of Police to prevent a man from stealing? How is a bank officer to prevent a man from committing a forgery? All that an official can do is to take cognizance of the crime when it is committed, and use due diligence in apprehending the criminal. As soon as the first intimation reached Governor Koerner that Maher had been guilty of violating the Warehouse law, he instructed the State's Attorney to commence proceedings against him, under that section of the law which provides for the punishment of issuing false receipts. Two members of the Board of Commissioners at once came to this city. The returns were examined. The Registrar specially reported on the case, and all the testimony was collected for a criminal prosecution against Maher. In the absence of the State's Attorney, able counsel were employed. A survey of all the elevators was ordered, and Governor Koerner was in constant correspondence with the Commissioners upon the subject. In the face of these facts, Governor Koerner and the rest of the Board are charged with neglecting their business in this matter. After having done everything that it was possible to do under the law, they are charged with having done nothing.

The charges are gross libels upon Governor Koerner and the rest of the Board, and only serve to show to what desperate shifts these partisan papers are obliged to resort to make political capital. They are so absurd upon their face that they disprove themselves, and will fall harmless to the ground. The animus which inspires them, however, is none the less petty and mean. If these papers are not able to meet the arguments of Governor Koerner with argument; if they are not able to meet him manfully upon the issues involved in the Gubernatorial campaign,—they should at least have the decency to refrain from repeating the idle talk of speculators, or circulating slanders in connection with the warehouse business, neither of which are susceptible of proof.

THE CASE OF HARTRANFT.

The proofs of the corruption of Hartranft, the Grant candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, continue to accumulate, and the letters and affidavits which have thus far been made public form a chain of evidence which it is impossible to break, showing that Hartranft had been engaged, in complicity with Mackey, the State Treasurer, and Yerkes, who has been convicted of frauds in connection with the finances of Philadelphia, in stock-gambling operations carried on with State moneys. One affidavit of Yerkes shows that he paid "to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 10th day of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 29th day of April, 1870." The Philadelphia *Press* now produces another affidavit of Yerkes, which has just come to light, and which is sufficiently definite and full in its details of corruption to convict Hartranft, in any Court, of criminal malfeasance in office. In this affidavit, Yerkes deposes that Mackey placed State money in his hands, with the understanding that he was to pay Mackey 6 per cent for the use of it. It was also stipulated that certain portions of this money were to be used in buying up loans of the State for the purpose of selling them to the Sinking Fund at a considerable advance, the profits to be divided between Yerkes, Mackey, and Hartranft. In arranging this nice little corner on State loans, Yerkes was especially admonished to keep the accounts of money paid to Mackey for interest and profits on purchase and sale of loans in such an obscure manner that it would shield the operators from discovery, and, in case of an investigation, make it impossible to detect the corruption. In pursuance of this arrangement, Yerkes deposes that, on the 29th of April, 1870, he sold to the Sinking Fund $189,500 of five per cents and $31,050 of six per cents, and on the 18th of May, 1870, paid over $2,942.42 to Mackey as his share of the profits. Between Aug. 25, 1869, and May 16, 1870, he paid $4,247.50 on account of interest. On Oct. 5, 1871, he sent by express to Mackey $5,000, for account of interest on State moneys and [illegible] on stocks. In Yerkes' affidavit, Mackey's name most frequently appears as the partner of Yerkes in these transactions; but that Hartranft, who was shrewd enough to keep in the background, received his proportion, is clearly enough evident from the terms of the arrangement, which provided for an equal division of the spoils between Yerkes, Mackey, and Hartranft.

The confirmation of the truth of these letters and affidavits, which go to show that these corruptions have been practised for years past, is found in the fact that neither the friends of Hartranft nor the newspapers attached to the Cameron Ring have yet denied them, although the charges have been persistently urged for months by the Philadelphia *Press*. And yet, in the face of such bold corruption, in the face of the nefarious transactions both of Hartranft and of Cameron, the Administration at Washington virtually supports and upholds these men by making its interests identical with theirs. As a recompense for its support of and contributions to them, it expects that the same frauds which have kept the Ring in possession of the State of Pennsylvania will be used to secure the State for the Administration in November. It would be an insult to the honesty of the people of Pennsylvania, in the face of corruptions so clearly proven, to doubt that they will defeat Hartranft in October by a crushing majority.

The next State which holds an election is Vermont, which chooses State officers and members of Congress on Tuesday, Sept. 3. The vote of the State at the September election, 1868, was as follows:

Page, Republican	42,615
Edwards, Democrat	12,300
Republican majority	30,315

At the State election of 1870, the vote was as follows:

Stewart, Republican	33,367
Heaton, Democrat	12,058
Republican majority	21,309

Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, has not "made one speech and made himself famous," but he has, by making one speech, made several people infamous. His harangue, delivered in the Regular Republican Convention, was a series of envenomed attacks upon the bolters. Of State Senator and United States District Attorney D. T. Corbin (who is probably a relative of the President) Mackey said:

> Others have dallied with Corruption, but Corbin has clasped her naked form to his bosom. When Corruption stalked through these legislative halls, she leaned on the strong arm of D. T. Corbin, and her diamonds shone with the tears of an outraged people. I leave the subject with the same feeling that a surgeon finishes dissecting a putrid corpse.

Reuben Tomlinson, the bolters' candidate for Governor, was charged with taking a bribe of $40,000 from a phosphate company, with being implicated in railway frauds, and with using his office of State Auditor to extort bribes. Mackey added: "He can be convicted of all these charges in the Courts. I only want the opportunity to get him before a Court and prove them." United States Senator Sawyer was held up as a member of a blockade-running company, an importer of Rebel arms, and a deserter from the Confederate army. Judge Orr was accused of signing the ordinance of secession, of tempting men into the army, and of then studying, "at a safe distance in the rear, the law of safe distances as applied to projectiles." Of Bowen, the bigamist, Mackey said: "He was cashiered from the Confederate army for forgery. He murdered his superior officer, Colonel White. 'Tis natural he should be controlled by bolters, for he has been, at intervals, within the last sixteen years, within the bolts of many jails." State Senator Whittler figured as a "professional gambler" and a "blackmailer." The denunciations of Whittemore, expelled from Congress for selling cadetships, were terrific. The speaker stated instance after instance of fraud, and summed up by saying:

> He is a fit reformer, on the principle admitted in medicine, that, to inoculate a patient, you take the virus from the worst case of small-pox you can find. . . . Richer, he has become more corrupt, or, like a drowned body, he rises as he rots.

Finally, Judge Mackey declared: "If the bolters had any regard for the proprieties, they would have met in the Penitentiary. They are tried Republicans, for many of them have been tried and convicted." These compliments from one Grantite to others were duly returned. The speeches left nearly every leader, on either side, without a shred of reputation. Probably, in no country and at no time, has there been such a thoroughly corrupt party as the one which now supports Grant and Wilson in South Carolina.

Hon. J. M. Usher, one of the most prominent men in Massachusetts, has written a letter to Henry Wilson in regard to Grant's drinking habits, in which he severely criticises Mr. Wilson's reply to Rev. Charles W. Denison, and puts to that gentleman the following plump questions, which will tax him to the utmost to answer, notwithstanding his well-known experience in squeezing out of small places:

> I ask, was Mr. Denison's statement *unqualifiedly false*, taking your own explanation into the account? Do you not believe in total abstinence? If used at all as a beverage by the President, does he not use too much?
>
> Why did you *regret* that he used intoxicating liquors at all? Why did you wish him to take the pledge?
>
> Why did you have a mind to ask him to join the Congressional Temperance Society?
>
> Was it not honestly because you had good reason to believe that he could not use it at all without using it "too much"? Was it not that you believed the pledge would be a restraint, and, that if he were a member of the Congressional Temperance Society, that would serve as an aid to keep him from drinking "too much"?
>
> Do you not admit, substantially, every statement attributed to you by Mr. Denison? No man can fairly read and impartially judge without believing that he stated the facts, if he did not use your words.

Blanton Duncan, leader of the Bourbon Grantites, has written the following letter to a friend in Washington:

> LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—I have no documents in Washington, and until the Convention forms a permanent organization we will not be able to do anything systematically. I send you a few circulars and the address. The District of Columbia will be entitled to two delegates and two alternates, under the call. As many as can attend should do so, to give additional moral influence. It bids fair to be the grandest Convention for years. BLANTON DUNCAN.

Since Senator Wilson's old Know-Nothing comrade says he has "no documents in Washington," will the Grant Congressional Committee, which is circulating thousands of Bourbon documents under the franks of Harlan, Platt, and others, explain where it got them? Did Brother Harlan print them with his little press, which strikes off the other campaign documents of his party?

There are some tender souls among the rank-and-file of the party of Hate, who writhe under that designation, and try to believe that they are in the party of Peace. We commend to their notice the conduct of their allies in Arkansas. The State Constitution denies the suffrage, as we have before stated, to citizens disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment. Now that nearly all those persons have been amnestied, the Clayton-Grant Convention, of Aug. 22, resolved that the Amnesty bill "does not enfranchise any man who is disfranchised by the Constitution of Arkansas." Thus the thieves who control the registration, supervision, and counting of votes in that State have announced that men who were Rebels seven years ago shall not have the ballot. For far less wrongs than those the people of Arkansas have suffered from their rulers, the thirteen Colonies, in 1775, rebelled.

One of Grant's appointees is Assistant United States District Attorney Justice, of North Carolina. He is on the Electoral ticket of his master. When he was nominated for this place by the carpet-baggers and their slaves, he made a speech, saying that he and his fellows, by means of the Ku-Klux law, had run out of that district 1,200 voters; that they meant to imprison 700 others; and that they would scare away a great many more. These pleasing tidings were hailed with rapturous applause by his audience. Ex-Senator T. L. Clingman, who heard the speech, is the authority for these statements. The *Nation*, which has suddenly discovered that Grant is nowise responsible for Southern disorders, can find in the boasted conduct of this Justice a type of the doings of the Northern adventurers with whom our "Safe President" has filled the Federal offices of the South.

We are in receipt of a "Report on the Sioux and Ponka Indians," by William Welsh, printed by authority of Secretary Delano, and at the expense of the people. Among other similar valuable facts in regard to the Sioux and Ponkas, we find the following:

> I was truly thankful for this editorial (viz.: one condemning Indian frauds), as it enabled me to realize the designs of some of the men who are striving to divide the Republican party.

And again:

> Indians were cheered when I told them that President Grant had been renominated, and a Vice-President who also will deal justly and mercifully with Indians under all circumstances.

The Government Printing House is a gigantic and expensive sham, when it is devoted to its legitimate ends. When it is used to print thinly-disguised electioneering tracts for Grant, it becomes a fraud.

An Havana letter of Aug. 10 gives an account of a piece of bloody retaliation. The Spaniards captured the Cuban General Inclan and his Aide-de-Camp, and shot them both. Soon after, seven Spanish officers were taken by the Cuban, Agramonte. Two Commissioners were sent to him to treat for the prisoners' release. He offered to exchange them for Inclan and his Aide. This was necessarily declined, and, in the course of the conversation, the military murder was accidentally revealed. General Agramonte invited the Commissioners to breakfast with him. He did not exactly serve up their friends' heads as part of the meal, but, when a volley of musketry sounded outside, he said: "I regret, gentlemen, that I cannot release my prisoners; they are already shot."

In the Third District of South Carolina, the revenue from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and banks, was, in 1871, $30,205.19. The amount appropriated to collect these taxes, for the fiscal year 1872-'73, was $17,500, very nearly 60 per cent of the revenue. In the First District, the corresponding taxes were, in 1871, $10,097.74. The corresponding appropriation for 1872-'73 is $14,500, over 143 per cent of the revenue. In other words, in order to have the taxes collected in this district, we give the officials of the "best Civil Service in the world," according to Morton, all they collect, and $4,412.26 besides. Will some Grant journal try to find an excuse for this wanton extravagance?

General Pleasonton has been making some interesting experiments on the effects of colored light on life. In a grapery partly glazed with violet glass, young vines developed with unprecedented rapidity. Grosser organisms showed similar results. A new-born calf, not expected to live, was put under violet glass in January. "Its development was marvellous." Between March and May it grew six inches in height. Four pigs were put in an ordinary pen, and four other pigs, of equal size and age, were put in a pen on which violet-colored light fell. The latter quartette were ready for the butcher long before the former,—a result doubtless far more agreeable to General Pleasonton than to General Pleasonton's pigs.

One of the most effective campaign documents of the year is the speech of General Jno. F. Farnsworth at St. Charles. We are now able to furnish it in pamphlet form, together with Mr. Greeley's speech at Portland, at the rate of $2.50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand copies.

POLITICAL.

Henry Wilson joined the Know-Nothing Lodge in Ward Four, Boston, in 1853; and did not join the Republican party until September, 1855. He attended the State Council of Know-Nothings in Springfield, Mass., Aug. 7, 1855.

—Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, refused to preside at a Grant meeting in Harrisburg, last Monday evening. His refusal has given rise to much comment.

—It is explained that the Hon. Galusha A. Grow is a "Reformer" on principle. He has considered the Republican party corrupt ever since it refused to send him to the Senate from Pennsylvania.—*Brass-Collar.*

Yes; ever since it gave Cameron *two* votes in the Senate, instead of one.

—Philip Paff withdraws from the Pepin County (Wis.) Republican Committee, and supports Greeley.

—D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, one of the leading Democrats of Centre County, Pa., having been invited to attend the Straight-out Convention at Louisville, declines to train in that crowd.

—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop refuses to "overturn the coach merely to get a new driver," and supports Grant.—*St. Louis Globe.* That is good enough so far as it goes, but now, *Globe* (confidentially), who the bloody chasm is "Hon. Robert C. Winthrop"?

—Jim Wood, the "Reform" Senator, who sold his vote to "Boss" Tweed, and was kicked out of the Legislature for it, is stumping in New York for Grant.

—It is Secretary Robeson who now says that Greeley has no business head. We admit that Mr. Greeley wouldn't know enough about "business" to pay the Secors $97,000 in defiance of a law passed on purpose to prevent it.

—Ex-Governor Curtin, who has just returned from Europe to take a hand in Pennsylvania politics, finds Cameron willing to placate him with a nomination for Congress. It will be found, however, that the only seat which Curtin will accept is a seat to be vacated by Cameron himself. The nomination in his own district has been within the Governor's command at any time these ten years.

—The four tickets in Louisiana are now consolidated into two, upon the basis which we stated some weeks ago, viz., that Warmoth goes to the Senate, if the Greeley ticket prevails; and that Pinchback goes to the Lower House, for the State-at-Large, if the Grant ticket is elected. The Warmoth candidate for Governor (Penn) goes on the McEnery ticket for Lieutenant Governor, *vice* B. F. Jonas, who takes the place for Congress-at-Large, *vice* both George A. Sheridan and James B. Eustis.

—Ben. Butler's vote of 959 out of 950, in the Worcester Convention, only shows what might have been if Butler had not restrained himself this year. Next year he will let himself out.

—As some difficulty is likely to be experienced, by the Bolters' Convention at Louisville, in obtaining the consent of candidates to the same, we propose that the waste of time be saved by nominating Colonel Duncan and "Brick" Pomeroy. They, having originated the movement, ought to bear the burden of its defeat.—*New Orleans Times.*

—Changes in the Grant Electoral ticket of Illinois are announced as follows: Twelfth District, George A. Sanders, *vice* Chamberlain, nominated for Congress; Seventeenth District, John I. Rinaker, *vice* Yager, nominated for the State Senate.

—General W. W. Averill, of cavalry fame, writes:

> Since George Washington, to no American citizen has been offered such great opportunities as to Ulysses S. Grant, and no man, living or dead, has ever exhibited such absolute lack of intelligence to understand or of will to embrace them.

—A Massachusetts letter says that "Nobody has followed Banks." But the host that Banks has followed is appalling to the ordinary Grantite mind to contemplate.

—The Grant men of Missouri are very urgent to run John B. Henderson for Governor.

—The Associated Press machinery is in the hands of Grant agents, and yet the Grant newspapers are not happy.

—At a Grant and Wilson meeting in Indiana, the speaker was comparing the sudden conversion of the Democratic party to that of Saul of Tarsus. "What angel of the Lord," said he, "has met the Democratic party and turned them from their evil course?" "Horace Greeley!" shouted a voice from among the crowd, and the speaker sat down.

—Colonel John Savage, of Tennessee, says Andy Johnson is like the wolf that the old countryman held by the ears. The wolf plunged, and pawed, and bit, but the old fellow was obliged to swing to him, for, if he let the animal loose, he would be demolished. "That is the way our party is with Johnson," says Colonel John. "If we try to hold him, it takes all our strength to keep him down, and, if we let go, he will smash us. What in the devil to do with him, I don't know."

—Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in his letter indorsing Jubal Early's refusal to have anything to do with Blanton Duncan's proposed Louisville Convention, says:

> It can have no hope, of course, of the election of a Democrat, and the only construction as to its motive, will be, that it is, or was, intended to divide the opposition to Grant.

MAINE.

What the Administrationists Assert and Claim.

Strength of the Liberal Element in the Pine-Tree State.

The Reform Movement One of Very Recent Growth in That Commonwealth.

Thoroughness of the Grantite Canvass—Need of Liberal Speakers to Canvass the Rural Districts.

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 28.

When I arrived at Portland, the day was one of cloud, rain, and mist,—one, in short, that an Englishman would call "nasty," an American "mean," and even a Portland man not have a good word to say for. All that day the rain continued to fall. It was particularly annoying to me; for I had been here years before, in mid-winter, and knew well the wonderful beauty of the bay, and other surroundings of Portland, and had looked forward to the time when, in summer, I should be able to appreciate and enjoy their beauties.

My first experience of the Maine politicians were with

A CROWD OF GRANT MEN.

Two of these were office-holders,—one of them a special admirer of Speaker Blaine, and, I suspect, an active worker of his machinery. His official duties leave him ample leisure for such pleasant business. These gentlemen spoke with very great contempt of the Liberal element in the State, and [illegible] absolute confidence of the victory they would achieve at the coming State election. They claimed that there had just been a thorough and complete canvass made under Blaine's auspices, which would enable them to get exactly at the strength of the Liberal element, and their own also; and, upon this canvass, they had figured up a majority for Sidney Perham, the Grant candidate for Governor, of

FIFTEEN THOUSAND VOTES.

This was conceding a loss of over 5,000 votes on the election of 1868, when Grant and Seymour were the opposing candidates and Governor Chamberlain, the Grant candidate, beat Pillsbury 20,403 in a poll of 131,000 votes; but I knew it was a larger brag than the occasion warranted, and was not surprised, an hour afterwards, to hear a much more prominent and better informed adherent of the Grant party reduce this estimate to the more moderate limits of 10,000 majority for Perham.

In respect to

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

these office-holders were equally sanguine. They claimed Blaine's re-election by a larger majority than usual, and, though they agreed that Frederick Pike would get a good many Republican votes, they insisted that these losses will be balanced by the Democrats who had been fighting Pike for a good many years and who would now refuse to vote for him. In this way they figured up Hale's election also. I noticed that my friends took very good care not to give the names of those Democrats who were going to bolt the ticket. They spoke mysteriously of Democrats who will not vote for Greeley, and who will not go for the two Liberals who are running for Congress in Blaine's and Hale's districts, but

I HAVE YET TO HEAR

the name of a Maine Democrat (with a single exception) who will not support the entire Liberal ticket for Congress. In this district, the Liberal candidate for Congress is a Democrat, Clifford by name; and I am informed by a prominent Liberal Republican that all the Liberal Republicans will vote for him.

In respect to the Liberal Republican element, my Administration informants admitted that they had at one time been much alarmed, but stated that they worked upon this element, investigated it, and did not now think it would be much of a shower after all. That there would be a loss, and a considerable one, both in Portland and the State at large, they freely conceded; but this loss they would not admit to be due to the influence of Greeley, but to the unpopularity of

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW,

the features of which [illegible] pretty stern and strict. [illegible] execution of this law, and I suppose it is only the rich and well-to-do in Maine who manage to sail round it. The masses, however, do not like their liberty abridged, and hence the law is unpopular.

But how any one partial to a drink should go back on Grant I was not made clear to my full apprehension, and I began to suspect that there was something broader and deeper in the matter with the Administration party in Maine than an unsatisfied hankering for a toddy. The fact is, that the iron discipline of party in Maine

IS BROKEN AT LAST.

Nowhere has party drill been more severe than here in Maine. So long as certain great principles were at stake, to which the Maine Republicans were pledged, the party-ranks stood firm, serried, and unbroken; but now that those are covered by irrevocable amendments to the Constitution, and the struggle is merely one to maintain the personal pretensions of Grant, men are beginning to think for themselves. I am told that the whole Liberal movement of Maine is of

VERY RECENT GROWTH,

and that purely a National, spontaneous growth. Had it manifested itself earlier, I have a strong suspicion Mr. Speaker Blaine would have been the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Augusta District, and certain of an election by a much larger majority than any he can now hope to get on the 9th of next September; for no man in Congress is more notorious for his contempt and dislike for Ulysses Grant, and no one did more than he to crush and arrest the unscrupulous Administration programme which Morton, Cameron, and Conkling had initiated, with Grant's approval, as the only sure means of effecting his re-election. I repeat that this Liberal movement is of recent growth. It has not been aided by presses, speakers, money, or any of the usual party agencies; and that it has progressed as far as it has done

IS REALLY REMARKABLE.

To appreciate it fully, let it be remembered that there is no portion of the country in which party drill and bigotry are stronger, and none in which men are slower to abandon a political organization. The money and the banks, the great corporations, the State, County, and Federal patronage, are all on the side of the Grant Administration. The number of Federal offices is immense, and half of the principal office-holders have, I am told, little to do except to do the work for Blaine's State Committee, and thus help to keep their hold on the public teat. On the other hand, the Liberals have no men with large purses to come down with advances even for the mere ordinary expenses of a campaign, and, so far, they have had only one or two Liberal Republican speakers from abroad to help them. Major Haggerty, of New York, has done very effective service, and Mr. Theodore Tilton has made a pot of speeches, which, I hear, are of the highest order of eloquence. But these two gentlemen cannot alone cover one-twentieth part of the ground. What is needed is speakers to go into

THE COUNTRY TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS,

and to canvass them. Mr. Trumbull has just come, and will make four or five speeches at prominent points, including Portland; and General Banks will speak at other points of equal value, but less notable; but neither of these can begin to do the work to which I refer. If this work were properly done, I believe that the Liberal vote would be increased from 1,000 to 3,500 over what it will be if these country-towns shall be neglected. The Administration party have had at their command in this State an unlimited amount of money, a much larger number of speakers, and a horde of agents paid by the Public Treasury; and hence they have been able to cover the ground better, and to make a complete canvass of the State. There is hardly a nook or corner which they have overlooked. Their boast of

A COMPLETE CANVASS

of Maine is, I believe, well founded. They are struggling with all their might to avoid the loss of prestige which will result from a loss on Chamberlain's vote of 1868. Not that they will compare this vote with that election. They will endeavor to make the result look more favorable by making comparison with last year, when Perham had only some 10,000 or 11,000 majority, and when the full vote was not brought out by 20,000. If they come anywhere near this majority, they will claim that their party strength is maintained, and that the Liberal Republican element in Maine is a myth. Of course, their leaders well know the contrary of all this. The Liberal element in this State is not proportionally as large as it is in Connecticut, where it feels the impulse from the great Middle States, or in New Hampshire, where Mr. Greeley's nativity helps him along; but it is an element which gives to the Grant leaders here

MUCH MORE SERIOUS CONCERN

than they are willing to admit. They systematically depreciate its strength; but the more candid of the rank and file admit that they know plenty of honest and respectable Liberal Republicans among their own personal acquaintances. I do not like to hazard a guess as to the strength of this element, before making more inquiries than I have yet had opportunity to do; but whenever I have been able to get facts, I learn the names of influential Greeley Republicans, and here, in Portland, despite the organized purpose of the Administration and the banks, there are from 300 to 500 Liberal Republicans,—enough to reverse the politics of the city, and give a majority next month to Kimball, the Liberal candidate for Governor. The number in the State may be set down, perhaps,

AT SIX THOUSAND;

but this could readily be swollen to 8,000 or 10,000, by speaking, canvassing, and the usual appliances of party organization. Had half the effort and money been used to develop this element that has been employed by the Grant party to counteract it, the contest in September and November would be placed beyond all doubt. Q. W.

Note from the Brother of Governor Perham.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of a recent date, I have just read a dispatch sent from Washington, D. C., written no doubt by some over-zealous and unscrupulous Greeleyite, to the effect that Joel Perham, Jr., a brother of Governor Perham, of Maine, had written to an official there "that his brother was confident of a re-election by a small majority, but that thousands of those who vote for him will vote for Greeley, and that, if the State goes Republican by a reduced majority at the coming election, it will undoubtedly go for Greeley by a large one." Allow me, Mr. Editor, for the benefit of your numerous readers, to say it is a base political lie. I never wrote anything of the kind to any one. It was sent for political effect, no doubt. I have recently visited Maine, and am as sure as anyone else will be who will visit the Pine-Tree State, that Governor Perham will have an increased majority in September, and that in November General Grant will have a majority which will make the Greeley coalitionists wonder at their presumption in thinking they had a chance to succeed. JOEL PERHAM, JR.

THE MISSOURI HORROR.

The Mystery Unraveled—Confession of the Murderer—Lynching of the Wretch.

We published, a few days ago, an account of the arrest of a man near Clearmont, Mo., who was driving a wagon containing the dead bodies of two men, a woman, and two children, all of whom had evidently been murdered. He was about being lynched, when he made a statement that his name was Osburn; that the name of the murdered people was Grimes, and that the murderer was one Joseph Williams, who had hired him, for $760, to conceal the bodies. A Maryville (Aug. 26) letter to the St. Louis *Republican* gives the sequel of the affair, as follows:

After having made the above confession, he was given over into the hands of some of the leading citizens of the Nodaway Valley, to take charge of him. They sent back on the road he had just traversed, and learned that the dead had been committed in Nodaway County, one-and-a-half miles northeast of Burr Oak Grove, and some sixteen miles west of Maryville.

The finger of Providence seemed to have guided them to the exact spot where the fearful crime had been perpetrated. The ground was covered with blood, and they found the false teeth of the murdered woman.

Sufficient evidence had now been collected to prove the previous statement of the prisoner false, and leave little doubt that he was the murderer. They then hastened back to where the prisoner was confined and confronted him with the damning facts. When assured that he had not long to live, he said, with the utmost indifference, "Proceed, gentlemen, you cannot hang a man but once." He was then asked to reveal the particulars of his crime, when he made, in substance, the following confession:

He gave his name as Tansey, and said it was not Osburn as stated in his first confession. That his home was at Mount Ayr, Iowa, where he had a wife and one child. The parties he had murdered were five in number. A man with his wife and two children, and another man who was unmarried. He said they were travelling in a lumber wagon, and that they were returning from Kansas to their home in Minnesota. He met them first last Thursday, the 15th. Having no money, and travelling in the same direction, they kindly asked him to join them, which he did. The wagon being large, they all, six in number, slept in it. The married man, his wife, and two children slept on a platform raised on the front of the wagon, while the remaining two slept in the bottom of the bed below.

Last Sunday night they camped within half a mile of a house near Burr Oak Grove. At this place the wretch conceived the plan of murdering them and making way with their horses and wagon, their cattle (three or four in number), and whatever money they might have in their possession. After having murdered them, he intended to secrete them in the brush on Clear Creek, near by.

That Sunday night, little dreaming of the black-hearted wretch they had taken under their shelter and the awful fate that awaited them, they lay down in the wagon for the night, and were soon wrapped in sound sleep.

Satisfying himself that all were asleep, he took a loaded pistol which lay in the wagon, and, placing it at the head of the man who was sleeping by his side, fired. He instantly killed him.

The married man being aroused by the report of the pistol, rose up, and, thinking Tansey had fired at a strange dog which had been annoying them during the night by barking, said "Good! good!" The assassin immediately turned and shot him, and then jumped from the wagon to the ground. The wounded man attempted to follow him, when Tansey seized an axe and dispatched him at once. The agonized wife of the murdered man was now running around the wagon uttering fearful cries, and, fearing that she would alarm the people at the farm house near by, he killed her with an axe or club, just which he does not remember.

The two infant babes, aged three and fifteen months, now alone remained living, and it seems that he did not dispose of them until some time after the rest had been killed. When asked how he could have the heart to kill the two helpless children, he replied that he did so with reluctance, but that when he had murdered their mother they annoyed him with their piteous cries, and being alarmed lest the noise should lead to his detection, he cut their throats from ear to ear, and thus completed his work of destruction.

After the confession had been made, two hundred determined men collected at the place where the prisoner was confined, and it was plain that they intended to take the law in their own hands, and mete out to this inhuman wretch the speedy justice he so richly deserved. The prisoner having finished his confession, was bound hand and foot and taken to a black walnut tree, the place selected for his execution. Arrived at the fatal spot, Tansey was cool and collected, perfectly unmoved, proving himself to be a man of iron nerve and one of the most hardened villains the world has ever known. A rope was then placed around his neck, one end thrown over a limb of the tree, when Tansey was told his time had come, and that ten minutes would be given him to make any last request. He replied that he would like to live until he could see his wife, and when he told his request could not be granted, he said he had no further remarks to make.

Many stalwart hands then took hold of the rope, drawing him clear from the ground, and just as dark was coming on last Thursday evening, the soul of Tansey, the murderer was launched into eternity, there to appear before his God with his hands yet red with the blood of his five victims. He died almost without a struggle, and was buried beneath the very tree on which he was hung.

Several of our leading physicians had an interview with the deceased before his execution, and all were of the opinion that he was perfectly sane, and all agreed that he was the most thoroughly depraved specimen of human nature they had ever met.

The Exposition at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The preparations for the Third Industrial Exposition have been made quietly and with system. The affair is in the hands of energetic men of business, whose arrangements, they claim, are as nearly perfect as may be. The early visitor to the Exposition this year may count, with a reasonable degree of confidence, on finding the various departments well filled the first week. The exhibiting space comprises seven acres, [illegible] under roof. This space is divided among sixteen departments, contained in five great halls. The old halls have been remodelled, the partitions being removed wherever it is possible, and the view is no longer interrupted by walls and supernumerary galleries. The effect, from any part of Main Hall, will be very fine. This hall will be guarded by a colossal figure of a soldier done in clay. The figure is situated in the middle of the hall, on a pedestal about seven feet in height, and, when I last saw it, was the color of a well-preserved mummy. This information is given for the benefit of timid children and ladies of a hysterical tendency.

The improvement in the general design is very great. The galleries run through all the halls, and connect with Art Hall, in Washington Park, by means of the ornamental bridge over Elm street. From this bridge, a fine view of Washington Park and of Elm street can be obtained. The fountains, four in number, are much improved. A fine bronze fountain, about six feet in height, has been erected in the space before the entrance to Main Hall. The fountain in Main Hall has been altered, and will present a very romantic appearance. A prominent druggist of this city has erected a gorgeous grotto on each side of this chain, [illegible] which [illegible] dispenses soda-water to the thirsty. [illegible] Triple "contribution to the [illegible]" [illegible] river-water suggests [illegible].

Here, Mineral Hall will be a grand [illegible] [illegible], cool, and very [illegible] [illegible] tastefully arranged, and the [illegible] stocked [illegible] fresh and salt water [illegible]. "Water, water, all [illegible]" [illegible] to drink," [illegible] everywhere [illegible].

Art Hall [illegible] you pay for the [illegible] collections of art contain one of the finest [illegible] with many choice works of [illegible] American Art. [illegible] European Art [illegible] the catalogue [illegible] Art-loving people [illegible] the country, if they [illegible]. Altogether, the [illegible] will far surpass anything [illegible] ever known. [illegible] complaints [illegible] last year [illegible] of the two Expositions [illegible] complaint will be [illegible] other Expositions [illegible] cipally to the display of [illegible] the visitor will now find [illegible] paid to general effect; while the [illegible] given to Art and Horticulture will [illegible] his visit very delightful. [illegible] shows a great increase over last year's play. [illegible]

A CORSICAN TRAGEDY.

A Young Wife Murders Her Husband—Result of Jealousy—The Trial and Acquittal.

The *Paris Press* reports a remarkable trial held at the Court of Assize at Bastia, Corsica, on the 8th inst. The accused was a young and exceedingly pretty woman, allied to several of the best families in the country, well educated, of irreproachable [illegible], known to possess a dreamy and tender nature, and yet this scarcely more than a child killed her husband, in an access of jealousy, with [illegible] perfectly savage. [illegible] that she was married at 19 years of age to Cesar Bonavanta, and before [illegible] years had elapsed she discovered that her husband was carrying on a [illegible] with Maria Fanti, a young servant, [illegible] to her infant child. Having discovered the guilty pair at midnight, Lucia [illegible] shot her husband dead. In the course of the trial the accused lady made the following statement:

"A very few days after the arrival of [illegible] the relations between my husband and the girl; I was not speaking of her, but of him. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Evidence was taken, and after an eloquent speech for the prisoner, the President summed up; the jury retired; and [illegible] later, they returned with an unanimous verdict of acquittal. Lucia [illegible] was instantly ordered to be set at liberty. An immense crowd shouted its joy at the decision; the exonerated murderess dropped swooning into her mother's arms, and the social critics cry *Tue la!*

Logan County Politics.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democratic and Liberal Republicans of Logan County held their respective conventions in this city, to-day, to nominate a county ticket.

These two conventions were composed of the solid, substantial men of the county, and the attendance of each was very large and enthusiastic.

The Liberals nominated Dr. S. M. [illegible] for Circuit Clerk, which was ratified by the Democratic Convention; while the Democracy nominated Hiram L. Pierce, the present efficient Sheriff, for re-election, [illegible] Beach for County Attorney, and [illegible] Randolph for Coroner,—which were ratified by the Liberal Convention. Mr. Pegram was nominated on the [illegible] ballot; Mr. Pierce and Mr. Beach were nominated by acclamation, and [illegible] Randolph on the first ballot. [illegible] almost harmony prevailed in both conventions; the nominees are among the [illegible] most popular men of the county, and give entire satisfaction to both Liberal Republicans and Democrats; and I know [illegible] speak when I say that a good [illegible] Grant men will support the ticket [illegible] to-day, almost straight. We have [illegible] excellent county ticket; and [illegible] will be triumphantly elected [illegible] is only to say what is [illegible] many who will oppose [illegible].

The number of Republicans in [illegible] who voted for Grant in 1868, [illegible] now for Greeley and the entire Liberal ticket, is about 500. This county gave Grant 600 majority in 1868; but, with this change, Greeley will carry the county [illegible] some 400 majority. [illegible]

From Kankakee, Ill.—The [illegible] Railroad Connection.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The continued rains are doing [illegible] damage to the crops, and unless it quits [illegible] our corn crop will be frost-bitten. [illegible] will require three to six weeks to ripen the corn. This warm, murky, wet weather is damaging the grain in stacks. The [illegible] coming in in very bad order. Two days [illegible] of such weather will rot the oats, [illegible] wheat in the stack. The corn crop will be heavy, if King Frost allows it to mature. It rained very hard here to-day.

The link in the new railroad from [illegible] St. Ann is completed, and we now have [illegible] passenger trains each way from [illegible] to Chicago, making the shortest and [illegible] direct route between Chicago and Cincinnati, by way of Lafayette, Ind. [illegible] is due Dr. Knott, the President of the road, also the Directors, for the early completion and the small amount of [illegible] has cost the people of Kankakee County to secure this important railroad connection. [illegible]

—Frederick H. Blood, Register of [illegible] St. Clair County, Mich., for twelve years, and one of the best workers the Republican party ever had there, has come out for Greeley.

[illegible] AND THE RECORDS.

[illegible] of the Board of County Commissioners.

[illegible] Hours' Wrangle Over the Jail Plans.

Abstract Men to Receive Another Offer for Their Records.

[illegible] meeting of the County Commissioners was held yesterday, President White in the Chair. Present: Commissioners Ashton, Stearns, Crawford, [illegible], Jones, Pahlman, Wahl, Harrison, [illegible], Herting, Hitchcock.

THE NEW JAIL.

[illegible] Committee on Public Buildings, who had [illegible] of the plans for the erection and construction of the Jail and Criminal Court Room, reported that they had received a communication from Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, the architects, whose plans had been adopted, stating that the usual fees of architects are five per cent on the cost of the building, one-half for plans, etc., and the other half for supervision. [illegible] while thinking the latter rather [illegible], still waived all questions of civility, in consequence of the necessity for the early commencement of the work, and by a unanimous vote [illegible] to the architects to pay them $[illegible] in [illegible] their plans and their services, with no [illegible] allowance whatever, the Committee reserving the right to dispense with their services [illegible] time, all such changes and alterations to [illegible] in the plans as the Committee might [illegible] from time to time. To this the architects [illegible] replied in a letter, which the Committee [illegible] dictatorial and ignoring them, desiring [illegible] released from their agreement [illegible] they [illegible] accept the sum offered, and unless they [illegible] consent to allow themselves to be [illegible] at the discretion of a Committee, having [illegible] by the entire Board, which they [illegible] out of the question.

[illegible]

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

[illegible] in the Circuit Court yesterday [illegible].

[illegible] scarcely any business in the various Equity Courts yesterday, very few orders made, and few suits entered.

[illegible] is in town.

[illegible] Grand Jury will meet on Monday next [illegible] business in the case of [illegible] murderer of Officer O'Meara. His case [illegible] the first day.

[illegible] of Reid & Sherwin and the other [illegible] were indicted by the Grand Jury in [illegible] come in the week after next.

[illegible] Wallace's Court, yesterday, on the motion [illegible] F. Waite, it was ordered that a [illegible] of good moral character be issued to [illegible]. This is the second step toward [illegible] to the bar.

[illegible] that the docket of the Criminal [illegible] contain about 260 names.

United States District Court.

[illegible]

A GUNDAY TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Shot Down in Cold Blood by a Jealous Rival.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Some Wrangle Over the Jail.

Abstract Ben Is Bestow Another Glue for Their Records.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

First Day of the Summer Meeting at Dexter Park.

Fine Weather, a Large Attendance, and Splendid Racing.

The Purses Won by Flora Belle, John H., and Nick Baker.

Racing at Long Branch—Base Ball and Aquatic Items.

THE TURF.

FIRST DAY OF THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

If the clerk of the weather had been heartily ashamed of himself on account of his infamous behavior on Wednesday, thereby compelling the postponement of the Dexter Park races, he could not have made more ample apology and amends than he did in vouchsafing a glorious day like that of yesterday. Under the influence of a light breeze and a moderately warm sun the roads to Dexter Park, rendered muddy by the heavy, soaking rain of the previous day, were put in excellent condition, and, at about 1 o'clock, were lined with elegant turnouts *en route* for the races. The attendance numbered about three thousand people, and those who were there may flatter themselves in having witnessed one of the finest day's sports ever known in Chicago. People are foolishly prone to suppose that celebrated horses are necessary in order to insure fine racing, so that the announcement of contests among trotters of a lower order of speed usually fail to attract the larger crowds. Yesterday's events furnished ample proof of the fallacy of this prejudice, the three-minute race being a really elegant affair, in point of speed, interest, and stubborn contesting. The trotting track was in the very finest condition, notwithstanding the severe rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday. It is safe to say that no race-course in America would have been so fast under the circumstances. Among the people in attendance nearly one-half were ladies, whose presence on the club-house balconies and in the carriages inside the track, lent an extra charm to the animated scene. A large force of city police were on hand, under command of Sergeant Fitzpatrick, and were efficient in keeping perfect order and in preventing the slightest occurrence of a disorderly nature. Vaas' Great Western Light Guard Band occupied an elevated position, and discoursed admirable music between the heats. Among other improvements which have been made since the meeting was organized, the members of the press were pleased to find that a new and commodious stand had been erected for their use; and they have also to thank the gentlemen of the Association, the judges, and Mr. Smith, the owner of Flora Belle, for several evidences of thoughtful consideration in quart bottles.

THE SPORT

was of the best possible description, and only goes to prove still more conclusively that Dexter Park, under good management, may become one of the most popular and profitable race-courses in America. It was intended last year to arrange an immense meeting for 1872, with purses amounting to about $70,000; but then the great fire came, with its financial embarrassment and uncertainties, and the project had to be dropped. Rather than have the year go by without any racing, a number of prominent gentlemen clubbed together in July, subscribed $600 each, and in this manner a fund of $18,000 for purses was raised. Their liberality deserves ample recognition by the public, and will receive it, judging from the character of yesterday's sport, and the number of people who were present.

THE FAVORITES,

with one exception, fared badly yesterday, and the parties who pride themselves on their shrewd book-making met with disastrous reverses. The only race which turned out to suit them was that of the 2:34 class, in which Flora Belle was a strong favorite from the commencement; but, as this was one of the sure things, the betting in the pools was comparatively light, and what they won was but a drop in the bucket to what they left in the box on the other races. They had figured that John H. could not possibly win the three-minute race, and so they made all sorts of combinations against him, buying the field for large amounts, and then again taking a title of Foley, Edgar, and Mambrino Temple, "just to make it all right." They found out, unfortunately, the "misplaced confidence" manifested by Jack Batchelder and a few others, who persisted in buying John H. at about one-quarter the price realized for the field and second choice. They would all like a little "misp. conf." in theirs now. The running race was equally disastrous. Lady Fairfield was booked as the winner at even money against the field, though a few had heard of Jim Conner, and slyly took some of him at a low rate, only to have an unknown and [illegible] upset all their calculations.

FLORA BELLE.

In the 2:34 race Flora Belle was compelled to make a fast record in order to win the race and protect the pool box, greatly to the annoyance of her owner, who had confidently expected to win without beating her previous time. That she was forced so low in the twenties was the doing of Pilot Temple, who was in fine form, trotting very fast at times, and putting in his work more skilfully than ever. He is a game little horse, and has many admirers, but he would not have fared so well yesterday if the judges had applied to him a more rigid enforcement of the rules. [illegible] Flora Belle take the place that her wonderful speed entitles her to occupy—among the fastest trotters. Her owner, Mr. T. J. Smith, of St. Louis, yesterday stated that such would be his policy, his intention being to enter her in all the races for which she is eligible, including free-for all purses. She is certainly a magnificent mare, and her yesterday's performance of 2:26½ will at once give her a national celebrity. Chicago was completely off the books yesterday, or he, too, might have troubled the last mare. Among

THE THREE-MINUTE HORSES

some remarkably fine ones were brought out. First among these is John H., for whom $7,800 was paid at Mr. Gage's sale at Atwood Place in June last. Since that time he has been entered in several races, but had made no record whatever previous to yesterday. He too will have to emerge from his former obscurity, now that 2:29½ is chalked down against him. Almost equal in prominence is Edgar, a black gelding purchased for $400, a short time ago, by Ira Holmes; and, although lacking in preparation for a hard race like that of yesterday, he was able to push John H. to his utmost, being neck and neck with him at the half-mile pole in 1:13. Mambrino Temple, a green stallion of fine breeding, owned by Mr. J. Coleman, of St. Louis, also made a fine showing in the race, and must be rated as one of the coming trotters.

THE THREE-MINUTE RACE.

For the three-minute race, purse of $1,200, six horses came up for a start, Ida being drawn. In the pools John H. sold favorite at $25; Edgar second choice at $16, and the field at an average of about $23. Foley, Mambrino Temple, Kimball, and Lurcher being unnamed in the sales. In drawing for positions Edgar got the pole, Mambrino Temple second, Foley third, Kimball fourth, John H. fifth, and Lurcher outside. After six attempts they were sent off for the

First Heat—The start was not a good one, Foley and Mambrino having the best of it, while John H. and Kimball were behind, and both jumping up and down. The two foremost ones rounded the turn in good order, Mambrino showing a slight lead, with Foley and Edgar close at hand, and John H. and Kimball both acting badly twenty lengths in the rear. They reached the quarter in 38 seconds in this order, and then ensued a very pretty tussle between Mambrino and Foley, who were side-by-side, back and forth, with Edgar three lengths back and John H. twenty lengths further behind, Kimball and Lurcher being out of the race. Foley reached the half mile pole in 1:17, half a length in advance of Mambrino, both breaking together. Edgar and John H. being close at hand. At the third quarter Foley took a clear lead of two lengths, leaving Mambrino and Edgar to fight it out for second place, with the advantage in favor of the former. Foley came in winner of the heat by three lengths in 2:34, Mambrino second, and Edgar third, as it appeared, though the judges reversed these positions. John H. fourth, Lurcher fifth, and Kimball sixth, the last three being strung out all the way to the distance flag.

Second Heat—Foley now sold first choice in the pools at $75 against $90 for the field, and the betting was brisk among those who had invested on John H., who was acting badly. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lurcher fifth, and Foley last. Time, 2:29½.

[illegible]

THE 2:34 RACE.

For the purse of $2,000, for horses never having beaten 2:34, Flora Belle, Pilot Temple, and Chicago were the only ones to start, Bashaw, Jr., and time being drawn. In the pools Flora Belle was a hot favorite, selling at $50 to $25 against the field.

First Heat—They got the word in good shape at the second effort, Flora having the pole, Pilot next, and Chicago outside. [illegible]

Second Heat—A heavy dose was given on Jim Rocker [illegible]

Third Heat—The three went away evenly at the third attempt, and all trotted well to the turn, when Chicago broke and fell back. [illegible]

Fourth Heat—This was straight work for Flora all the way round. [illegible] and Chicago third.

THE RUNNING RACE,

seven-eighths of a mile heat, best three in five, for a purse of $800, was the concluding feature of the programme. In drawing for positions Burnbrae took the pole, Jim Conner second, Nick Baker third, Lady Fairfield fourth, and Nick Baker outside. In the first heat Jim Conner cut out the running in rapid style, closely hugged by Lady Fairfield, who gave him battle all the way around, but never got further than his flank. Conner winning the heat by half a length in 1:30½, Lady Fairfield second, Nick Baker a close third, Burnbrae fourth, and Illinois distanced. [illegible] The next heat finished the race, Nick Baker winning in 1:46; Burnbrae second, Conner third, and Fairfield fourth. The running track was extremely soft and heavy, which accounts for the slow time made.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK SUMMER MEETING, Aug. 29, 1872—Purse of $1,200 for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; $700 to first, $300 to second, $120 to third, and $100 to fourth; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

T. F. Roach's b. g. John H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Glenn's b. g. J. L. Foley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. C. Gilbert's b. g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. J. Coleman's b. s. Mambrino Temple	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Patrick's b. g. Kimball	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. W. Hamilton's b. g. Lurcher	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Robbins' b. m. Ida	dr.				

Time—[illegible]

SAME DAY—Purse of $2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $1,200 to first, $500 to second, $200 to fourth. [illegible] eligible to this purse. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

T. J. Smith's b. m. Flora Belle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. T. Dixon's b. s. Pilot Temple	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graves & Locals' b. g. Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. F. Fawcett's ch. s. Bashaw, Jr.	dr.			
O. A. Hickok's s. s. Elm	dr.			

Time—[illegible]

SAME DAY—Purse of $800, running race, ⅞ mile heats, best 3 in 5; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

S. M. Reynold's b. h. Nick Baker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Demase's g. c. Jim Conner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Simpson's ch. c. Burnbrae	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Patterson's b. m. Lady Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time—[illegible]

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

embraces three fine races, the first to be called up promptly at 2 o'clock. In the 2:45 class, for a purse of $1,500, there are six entries; in the 2:29 class, purse of $1,500, eight entries; and in the running race, seven-eighths of a mile dash, purse of $600, eight entries. At the pool sales at the Sherman House last night Hope sold first choice in the 2:45 race at a range of about $25 against $13 for Virginia, and occasionally Whitcomb at $10, and Vaughan at $8, and the field $15. In the 2:29 race Kate Hazard was the favorite at $16, Sealey, $7, Hattie, $6, and the field $9. Owing to the lateness of the hour no pools were sold on the running race.

THE RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Lochiel won the steeple chase race at Long Branch this afternoon, about three miles, for a purse of $1,000. Time, 5:18½. The second race was four mile heats, for a purse of $2,000. The starters were: Dawson's Gayo, Boughram's Gerald, Morrissey's Defender, Franklin's Arizona, Harbeck's Cadence Bacon, Holland's Frank Hampton, and McCormick's King Henry. Frank Hampton won the first heat, Gayo coming in second. Time, 7:48¼. King Henry won the second heat; Frank Hampton second. Time, 8:05¼. King Henry won the third heat and race. Time, 8¼ minutes.

BASE BALL.

About 200 people witnessed the game between the Stars, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and the Actives, of this city, at Green's Garden, yesterday afternoon. The Actives lost the toss and were sent to the bat, where they were whitewashed in one, two, three order in the first and second innings, the Stars scoring 1 run in the first inning, and receiving a whitewash in the second. In the third inning the Actives scored two, and the Stars one, neither earned. In the fourth inning each club added one to its score. In the fifth inning, by most wretched muffing on the part of the Stars, the Actives were enabled to score [illegible]. In the sixth inning each club treated the other to a whitewash. The seventh inning was another exhibition of muffinism on the part of both clubs, the Stars scoring 2, and the Actives 6 runs, none of which were earned. In the eighth and ninth innings the Stars warmed to their work and blanked the Actives in both innings, scoring for themselves 2 in the eighth, and 4 in the ninth. It is but fair to say that the Stars were short their catcher, otherwise the result might have been different. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Actives	0	0	2	1	[illegible]	0	6	0	0	—17
Stars	1	0	1	1	[illegible]	0	2	2	4	—13

Umpire—David Allison, Liberty, B. B. C.

Time of Game—Two hours.

AQUATIC.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The National Convention of Amateur Oarsmen to-day adopted the following definition of an amateur: "One who does not enter into public competition for either a stake or admission money or entrance fees, or compete with or against any professional for a prize, or who has ever taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood, or has not been employed in or about boats or on the water."

THREE-MILE SCULL RACE.

The three-mile scull race on the Hudson River, yesterday, was won by Deeley, who beat Eaglehart easily; time, 23 minutes and 10 seconds.

A Model Hardware, Cutlery, and Tinners' Stock Store.

Those who have watched the rebuilding of Chicago, this season, have seen, on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street, a brick and iron building, 42 by 140 feet, being so constructed as to combine strength and elegance in an unusual degree. The arrangements and adaptations for a specific use were so marked as to attract the attention of the observant passer-by and compel the reflection that the firm for which this store was designed *meant business*, and a great deal of it; that the trade which was to occupy so substantial and beautiful an edifice must be connected with the necessities, the conveniences, the comforts, and æsthetics of life, and be conducted with singular enterprise and thrift. They were not mistaken.

This store is now completed, and occupied by Hibbard & Spencer, the leading wholesale shelf and general hardware house of the Northwest,—a house that has been identified with the growth of Chicago for the last seventeen years.

The basement is 72x150 feet, extending under the sidewalk on two sides and in the rear, where the boilers and the three engines which operate the three elevators, required for their immense business, are placed. Here are stored the heavy goods, such as tin plate, pig tin, zinc, sheet iron, fence wire, nails, horse shoes, strap hinges, screws, and carriage bolts. There is storage under the sidewalk alone for 10,000 kegs of nails and horse shoes. A rail track is laid through the basement, on which a car is run that will hold 100 kegs. All the goods in the basement are passed through the sidewalk by iron slides and distributed by the railway, and, when sold, are taken up again by an elevator through the sidewalk, so that these heavy goods are handled in the basement and outside the store, greatly facilitating the transaction of business. The first floor contains samples of the entire stock, from which the purchaser can select anything in the domain of general hardware, cutlery, &c. Here also is the office, 16 feet by 50, elegantly finished and furnished, in one side of which is a fire-proof vault, enclosing a fire and burglar-proof safe.

The second floor is filled with house trimmings, such as locks, knobs, bolts, brass, silver-plated and bronze goods, and mechanics' tools.

The third floor contains housekeeping and tinners' stock, such as Japanned, Britannia, enamelled, stamped, and retinned ware, brass kettles, fancy pails, brushes, and almost everything in the housekeeping line.

The fourth floor is devoted to agricultural goods, spades, shovels, scoops, scythes, &c.

The fifth floor—which is also supplemented by a sixth for bulky and light goods—contains axes, handles for all kinds of farmers' and mechanics' tools, wringers, wash boards, and the thousand conveniences so indispensable to human comfort. No description can convey an adequate impression of the extent and variety of goods in this exposition of the world's industry. One must see it to comprehend it.

And Messrs. Hibbard & Spencer, and their junior partners, Messrs. Frisbie, Bartlett & Lamb, in causing such a store to be erected, and in filling it with implements of industry and goods which add so much to the sum of human happiness, are real benefactors, and deserve well, not only of the city whose reputation for enterprise and mercantile honor they have so bravely upheld in the midst of the most terrible disasters, but of the country to whose prosperity they so largely contribute.

Narrow Escape of the Illinois Central Shops at Champaign from Destruction by Fire.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL SUP'T'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 27.

F. W. Farwell, Secretary:

SIR: The foreman of the shops of this Company at Champaign writes that the Babcock Fire Extinguisher kept there saved the Company's engine house from destruction by fire on Saturday night, the 24th instant.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. MITCHELL,
General Superintendent.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Another Postponement of the National Gas Company Ordinance.

Lively Spat Over the Proposition to Purchase the Sam Walker Water Lot.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Ald. Bond in the chair. There were present Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, McGennies, Schultz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Gardner, Heath, McGrath, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Busse, Ogden, Woodman, and Carney.

Ald. Woodman moved that the special order, the National Gas Company's ordinance, be deferred until next Monday evening, as the company desired to make several amendments to the one already prepared.

Ald. McGrath opposed the deferment. It had been laid over several times, and he thought the Council was prepared to act upon it at once.

Ald. Woodard's motion was agreed to—yeas, 17; nays, 10.

Ald. McGrath moved that the ordinance be referred back to the Committee on Gas Lights.

Half an hour was spent in discussion, when Ald. McGrath moved that all the gas ordinances be referred back to the Committee.

A motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 20.

Ald. Woodman moved that Ald. McGrath's motion be laid on the table.

Ald. McGrath, after an explanation, withdrew his motion. He, however, consented to let it be voted on by request of Ald. Knickerbocker.

It was laid on the table—yeas, 14; nays, 13.

The ordinance concerning the Chicago & Canada Southern, Decatur & State Line, and Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Companies, were laid over for two weeks.

Ald. Holden called up the majority report of the Committee on Fire and Water, recommending the passage of the ordinance authorizing the purchase of Sam Walker's lot as a site for a new pumping works on the West Side.

Ald. McGennies, while aware of the necessity for the works, hoped that the Aldermen who were absent would be afforded an opportunity to vote on the question.

Ald. Holden urged immediate action. All he wanted was to have the ordinance referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and he made a motion to that effect.

Ald. Dixon said the pumping works "was a hobby of Ald. Holden's. A great deal of money was involved, and he, therefore, advocated the postponement of the report until there was a full Council present.

The ordinance was read, and among the proceedings of last year's Council it was found that the ordinance had been referred for engrossment.

Ald. Holden moved that it be re-engrossed.

Ald. Dixon opposed it. He favored the adoption of the minority report, which recommended the re-advertisement for a site. He claimed that the ordinance could not be acted upon.

The Chair decided that the old Council proceedings could not be brought up. New action must be had, just as if nothing had been done with the ordinance before. The ordinance was properly before the Council.

Ald. McGrath moved, as an amendment to the ordinance, the following: "*Provided*, That the owner of said property dock the same to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works on the river and slip fronts; and *provided*, further, that the title be found good by the Corporation Counsel."

Ald. Otis offered, as an amendment to the amendment, the following: "*Provided*, That the City Comptroller shall, under no circumstances, pay the purchase money for said lot, or any part thereof, until the owner or owners shall, at their own expense, erect a good and sufficient dock on the whole river-front, dock-line, and slip, and shall have filled the whole surface of said lot with good sand, clay, or earth to a point at least three feet above the level of the river, both the docking and filling to be done to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Public Works; nor until the Corporation Counsel shall have pronounced the title in all respects perfect, in writing."

Ald. Bateham was opposed to the purchase of Walker's lot, but the works were necessary, and he would vote for its purchase if no other could be secured.

Ald. McGennies thought it was but justice to the new members of the Council to lay over the ordinance. He believed the location was the best that could be secured. There was not a sufficient supply of water now, and more would be required in the future. Three years would be required to get the works in order, but the matter ought to be laid over for a while.

Ald. Holden made another speech, and called for the question on the amendment.

Ald. McGrath thought there had been wrangling enough over the ordinance, and that the Council was prepared to act without prejudice.

Ald. Cullerton said he had reported against the purchase, but he was now in favor of it.

Ald. Tracy was also favorable.

Ald. Dixon made a lengthy speech against the purchase, claiming that the land was not worth as much as was asked for it.

Ald. Schaffner thought it was about time the question was settled. The people want the water, and must have it, no matter if the lot was ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five thousand dollars too dear.

Ald. Tracy moved that the Council adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 5; nays, 22.

The amendment of Ald. Otis was then adopted, and the ordinance as amended was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

Ald. Holden moved that it be made the special order for next Monday week at half-past 8 o'clock.

Ald. Dixon objected to special orders; they were unparliamentary, and a violation of the rules of the Council.

The Chair decided the motion to be in order.

Ald. Otis moved as an amendment to make it the special order two weeks from Monday night.

The amendment was voted down, and the motion agreed to.

Ald. Schaffner offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The debris of the Iowa Elevator is still burning and creating an intolerable stench, therefore

Resolved, That the Police and Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, ordered to cause the same to be at once extinguished.

Ald. Woodman called attention to the order requesting property owners to construct sidewalks, ordering the space to be filled up with debris in case they neglected to do so, and moved that the Board of Public Works be authorized to advertise the order in all the daily papers for one week.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

School Agent's Report of the Condition of the School Fund, April 1, 1872.

The following is the School Agent's report of the condition of the school fund on the 1st of April, 1872:

Principal		$[illegible]
Wharfing Lot Fund		[illegible]
Moseley Book Fund—		
Principal	$10,400.00	
Interest	112.[illegible]	10,512.[illegible]
Foster Medal Fund—		
Principal	1,000.00	
Interest	124.07	1,124.07
Jones Fund—		
Principal	1,000.00	
Interest	454.43	1,454.43
Newberry Fund—		
Principal	1,000.00	
Interest	4.62	1,004.62
Carpenter Fund—		
Principal	1,000.00	
Interest	27.19	1,027.19
Carpet Lamer Fund—		
Principal	[illegible]	
Teachers' fund	[illegible]	
Teachers' pay-rolls, unpaid March 31, 1872		6,414.47
		$[illegible]
Invested as follows:		
City of Chicago bonds		$[illegible]
West Chicago Park Commissioners' bonds		76,[illegible]
Bills receivable, secured by mortgage		[illegible]
Bills receivable, personal security		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Railroad for Block 88, School Sec.		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Real estate		[illegible]
Joseph N. Barker, lot		[illegible]
Cash on hand, April 1, 1872		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—The Grand English Donation—Arrival of a Part of the Collection.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at their new rooms, in the City Hall. There were present the President, Mr. Hoyne, and Messrs. Shorey, Hays, Woodard, Rosenthal, and Quest.

Letters were received and read from John Robson, Esq., the agent of the Board in England, who is now engaged in collecting books for the library, and Henry Sotheran & Co., London, by which it appears that the magnificent donation of the British Government of 2,500 volumes of the British Patent Office Reports, containing 77,000 large plates, and which cost the English Government over £38,000, and increase at the rate of 140 volumes per annum, at a yearly cost of £130, are now ready in England to be forwarded to Chicago. It is made one of the conditions precedent to the donation that these volumes should be bound before being sent to this country, and various propositions were entertained having in view that object.

The Board did not feel at liberty, owing to their impoverished financial condition, to incur the heavy expense of 25 shillings per volume for binding in England, and, as it would meet the requirements of the donors, it was resolved that the volumes should be bound separately and the plates placed in cases, when they could be bound at some future time when the financial condition of the library was in a more flourishing condition. This will cost but 4s 6d per volume, and will meet all the requirements for some time to come, as, being but books of reference, they will not be in frequent demand.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., London, England, have presented to the Chicago Public Library some 300 rare volumes, published by their house, and which were received yesterday, embracing gifts from Lord Lyttleton, Lord Harvey, the Bishop of Exeter, the Hon. John Bright, Professor Huxley, Canon Kingsley, Sir H. Doyle, Mr. Walker, Mr. Galton, Dean Merivale, Messrs. Phillips, J. Hyatt, and Wood, and thirty other eminent English authors, the publishers of the valuable collection being due to the liberality of the authors and Macmillan & Co. What makes an additional value to the volumes is that in many cases they contain a fac simile autograph of the author with the following inscription: "Presented to the City of Chicago towards the formation of a public library, after the great fire of 1871, as a work of English sympathy," and signed with the donor's name.

The Secretary was authorized to suitably acknowledge the receipt of the same.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President and Chairman of the Finance Committee to send a draft for £[illegible] to John Robson, Esq., the agent of the Board in England, toward defraying the necessary expenditure incurred in collecting the English donation to the Chicago Free Library.

The meeting adjourned.

THE LOST RECORDS.

Interesting to Foreigners Desiring to Take Out Their Second Papers.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23, 1872.

County Clerk, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: In October, 1870, one Joseph Betz declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States before your Court. Now he has lost his papers, and wants to know if there is any chance to get a copy of them. I write this letter in his behalf, as well as in the behalf of a good many others, who have made application before our court for their second papers, having taken their papers in your court, and lost them. Has there been any arrangement made for the restoration of your lost records, or, since your distressing and terrible fire, have you begun new records, regardless of any connection with the old ones? Yours, respectfully,

PAUL H. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Clerk, Probate Court.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1872.

F. H. Williamson, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 23d has been referred to me by the County Clerk. Our Probate Courts in this State have no power to grant naturalization papers. I might here add that all the naturalization records of the Circuit, Superior, and Criminal Courts were destroyed by the great fire. A party wishing his second papers will have to procure a certificate of the destruction of the record from the Clerk of the Court in which he declared his intention, then produce oral testimony as to the fact of his having declared his intention on or about a certain date, and if the Court considers the testimony sufficient, to establish the fact, and the applicant is otherwise qualified to become a citizen, a certificate of naturalization will be issued. This appears to me to be the correct practice, and is followed in this county. The destruction of the record should not deprive the alien of the time acquired already since his declaration. The same evidence is admissible as in any other case of lost documents. Yours, truly,

LAMBERT TREE [illegible],
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

GREELEY IN CHICAGO.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

The following gentlemen registered yesterday at Liberal Headquarters yesterday: R. D. Falconer, New York City; James Colin O'Rorke, Richmond, Va.; S. A. Vose, Jackson, Miss.; F. K. Edwards, Monroe, Wis.; Dr. George W. McConnell, Angola, Ind.; Dr. Henry B. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Williams, Carthage, Hancock County, Ill.; Isaac Buckingham, Cleveland, Ohio.

The headquarters presented a lively appearance, and the visitors, who may be numbered by the hundreds, found Gen. J. T. Hutchins, the affable and courteous Secretary, with his gentlemanly assistants, attend to the wants of ward officers, and entertain the distinguished visitors from abroad who called daily.

The State Central Committee adjourned yesterday, to meet again in joint session with the Liberals at Springfield next Tuesday.

Advices from Indiana and Pennsylvania are cheering, and there is now left no doubt that both these States will give overwhelming Liberal majorities at the October elections.

The work of organizing clubs in the several wards and townships is going steadily on, and there is scarcely a town or hamlet in the whole county that has not its Greeley and Brown club.

FIFTH WARD LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Liberals of the Fifth Ward residing in the vicinity of Cottage Grove have erected a Wigwam on Thirty-fifth street, a few doors west of Cottage Grove avenue, for the use of the Club during the campaign. On Saturday evening next the Club will dedicate the Wigwam to the cause of Reform and Reconciliation. A general invitation is extended to all voters, and especially those living in the lower section of the ward, who sympathize with the Liberal movement to attend the dedication and join the Club. Eloquent and interesting speakers will address the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Article 47" having had a very successful run, was withdrawn from the stage of the Academy last night. The bill for this evening will be of more than ordinary excellence. Miss Dargon will appear in one of her best characters, that of *Meg Merrilies*, for the impersonation of which she is peculiarly fitted. In other pieces, "Robert Emmett," [illegible] will be put upon the stage, and, to make the bill complete, Miss Dargon will read Buchanan Read's celebrated poem, "Sheridan's Ride." The principal piece has not been played in Chicago for several years, and, with the attractive accessories, will doubtless fill the house.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Royalty in Our Midst.

The happiness of the leading royal families of the world is incomplete unless one or more of their members have visited Chicago, and told of its wonders in the domestic circle,—if monarchs have such a plebeian institution. We have nearly all the principal Princes and Dukes of Europe in our midst; so many, in fact, that new arrivals scarcely receive more than ordinary attention. There are two Princes stopping at the Tremont House at present. They arrived in the city at a late hour on Wednesday evening. The elder Prince is Ferdinand Philippe Marie Auguste Raphael, Duke of Saxe, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Hussars of the [illegible] (Austrian). He is accompanied by his brother, Prince Louis Auguste Marie Eudes, Duke of Saxe, Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, and son-in-law of Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, whose daughter, the late Therese Francois, he married in 1864. The young Princes are sons of Auguste Louis Victor, Duke of Saxony, and grandsons of Ernest II, present head of the house of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and King Louis Philippe. The late Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, was their grand-uncle. Yesterday the Princes employed their time in looking around the city and examining the work of rebuilding. In the evening they attended the Globe Theatre. It is probable that they will have the city to-day. After a short tour through the principal cities of the country they will return home.

The Tomb of Henry Keep.

Three stained-glass windows for the tomb of Henry Keep, the great railroad king, at Watertown, N. Y., were shipped yesterday afternoon from Chicago. These windows have just received the finishing touches at the manufactory of Geo. A. Misch & Bro., on East Washington street. They were nearly completed at the time of the great fire, and were then destroyed. As specimens of the highest order of stained-glass work, it is probable that they have no equal in America. [illegible] The Henry Keep window bears the name of the deceased, a photograph of [illegible], and above it hovers a spirit of a woman and child, the base of the work representing a correct picture of the Michigan Southern depot in Chicago, with a locomotive and train of cars at the left. The second window is commemorative of Emma Keep, the wife of Henry Keep. The central piece represents a cozy family scene at home, the work being so exquisite as to give it the appearance of porcelain. Appropriate figures and beautiful festoons of flowers complete the design. The third window bears the name of Emma O. Keep, a daughter, the centre piece, representing Rebecca at the Well, being a rare specimen of the workmanship and artistic taste in the blending of colors. These windows, together with the monument itself, were designed by Mr. O. L. Wheelock, the well-known Chicago architect, who, with Mr. Misch, goes to Watertown on Monday next to superintend the completion of the tomb.

Steiner's Double.

The following is taken from an Albany (N. Y.) paper: "The Troy police and reporters were highly elated, last Saturday, over the belief that the former had captured the veritable missing Steiner, who absconded from Chicago with $20,000 belonging to the French Emigrant Aid Society, and for whom $2,000 reward had been offered. The man arrested answered the description of Superintendent Kelso in every particular. A gentleman of Troy, who was a schoolmate of Steiner, identified him positively. The man gave his name as Max Lindeman, and seemed to be much impressed with the description in the hands which he answered the description in the hands of the police. Yesterday morning he was taken to a photograph gallery and photographed, he himself requesting a copy that he may have it in future 'to show his friends how much he resembles somebody else.' The 'old schoolmate' of Steiner became the more satisfied as to his identity the more he saw of him. On the contrary, Garnier, the celebrated billiardist, from New York, who knew Steiner in Chicago, expressed the opinion that the prisoner was not the man. The case eventually proved to be one of remarkable similarity of appearance between two persons, and Lindeman was discharged."

The Fire Department.

The meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, was exclusively devoted to Fire Department matters. Morris Drukker, a probationary fireman, was removed from the list of candidates because of disorderly conduct. George E. Smith, probationary driver of the extra hose cart stationed at the house of Engine No. 17, having been suspended by the Fire Marshal for sleeping while on duty, and incompetency, was discharged from the Department. C. John Heeland, Joseph D. O'Sullivan, Wallace Peebles, Joseph Keiser, and Patrick W. Ware, having served sixty days to the satisfaction of the Fire Marshal, were appointed members of the regular force. The resignation of George Hoover, driver, was accepted. William Noble, charged with disorderly conduct, was let off with a reprimand. Thadeus Hooley was fined ten days' pay for disorderly conduct, and Thomas Casey fifteen days' pay for a similar offence. The case of Matthias Schroeder, charged with being absent from duty without permission from his superior officers, was postponed until to-morrow forenoon. The Board then adjourned.

Killed by the Railroad Cars.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Hugh Bose, assistant inspector of grain for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was instantly killed by being run over by a train of cars, on West Sixteenth street, between South Jefferson and South Union streets. The melancholy accident occurred while Mr. Bose was endeavoring to cross the track in front of a backing train. The wheels of one car passed over his body before the train could be stopped. An officer conveyed the remains to the late residence of deceased, No. 1012 Wabash avenue. Mr. Bose was a single man, aged 26 years. He was highly respected by his employers and those with whom he did business.

Accidental Shooting.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a young woman named Anna March was shot in the right side while adjusting a clothes-line, in the yard at the rear of her residence, No. 119 Forquer street. The shot was fired from the yard of No. 113 Twelfth street, which is separated by an alley from that of 119 Forquer street. A man named William Bartley was found standing near with an empty pistol in his hand, and was given into custody by several persons who witnessed the shooting. He claims that the weapon was discharged accidentally, and there does not seem to be any good reason for doubting his assertion. He is now locked up in the Twelfth Street Station, awaiting a hearing. The girl is not seriously injured.

Everything.

Governor Palmer has reappointed M. S. Brady, President and Chairman of the [illegible], of the Third National Bank, a Notary Public for this city and county.

—The Rev. Thomas K. Coleman, late of St. Paul's, Hyde Park, has accepted a unanimous call to St. Paul's parish, Warsaw, Ind. [illegible], and will remove there in September.

—The botany class of the Christian Union will not meet on Friday night, on account of the continued absence of the teacher, Mrs. Sarah A. Hubbard, at Dubuque.

—The Ladies' Christian Union, at No. 97 West Randolph street, can supply girls from the neighboring towns with good places in first-class Christian families.

—Michael Doyle, a laborer, recently from Boston, had a foot badly hurt last evening, at Lake Forest, while endeavoring to jump upon an outgoing train.

—An inquest was held at No. 330 Twenty-fifth street, yesterday, on the body of George Christy, the boy who was killed on Wednesday by falling from a horse. Verdict, accidental death.

—Ushlata Buttion, an Italian laborer, employed at the mortar and brick elevator in a building on Madison street, had his right hand frightfully lacerated, yesterday, by cog wheels.

—A despatch was received from Superintendent Washburn, yesterday afternoon, stating that he would be on duty Saturday morning. The sick member of his family is doubtless out of danger.

—Samples of new corn grown in McHenry County, in this State, were exhibited on 'Change yesterday morning. The ears average fifteen inches in length, and are filled with remarkably plump grain.

—While passing the building No. 87 North Clark street, yesterday morning, Christian Miller, residing at No. 119 Fry street, was terribly cut in the head by a stone which fell from the second story.

—There will be a sermon preached on the Sunday of Popular Government, or "What Shall We Do to be Saved," at the east end of the Washington street tunnel, at 3 p. m. on next Sunday at which time the irrepressible Reynolds will tell what he knows about it.

—Yesterday morning the schooner James Couch, owned by Captain Parker, left this port for Buffalo with a cargo of 30,000 bushels and 30 pounds of No. 2 wheat, her freight being 12½c. It is said to be the heaviest shipment of grain on record.

—By His Satanic Majesty, Mr. [illegible], of the Infernal Regions, is the somewhat curious inscription on a letter addressed to the Circuit Court, yesterday, and which remained in view till the [illegible] claimed it in the morning. It was meant for the legal representatives of the [illegible] newspaper.

—Mary Sheehan, [illegible], residing at No. [illegible] Arnold street, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs in her house yesterday morning, receiving injuries from which she died shortly afterwards. The Coroner held an inquest, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

—The dam in the Ogden Canal was removed on Wednesday night, and yesterday morning a tug passed through the cut for the first time. The canal extends from Chicago avenue bridge to North avenue bridge, and reduces the distance between these points at least half a mile. The banks on either side afford excellent dockage.

—Yesterday morning Captain Linderice, owner of the schooner Louis Meeker, received a despatch from Cheboygan, Mich., informing him that the vessel had foundered in Lake Huron. The Captain (Smith) and four of the crew were drowned. The Meeker had on board 23,000 bushels of wheat, and was insured together with the cargo.

—The following named persons are requested to meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 197 Blue Island avenue, for the purpose of organizing a club, to be known as the Yankee Base Ball Club: Patrick Burke, James Clare, Joseph McCabe, Thomas O'Brien, John Fitzgibbon, William O'Hara, Johnna Keefe, John Kearney, and C. Meeha.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a buggy, in which were seated [illegible] Furey and wife, took fright while crossing the railroad track at the intersection of Kinzie and Desplaines streets, and ran away. The buggy came in collision with a brick wagon, [illegible] Mrs. Furey was thrown out, and severely cut in the forehead.

—At half-past 11 o'clock last night, Otson Fernold, while standing on the corner of Lake and Halsted streets, heard several shots fired, and cries for help about a block south of him. He ran down to Fulton street with a view to [illegible] and discovered that three men had attempted to commit robbery. He followed, and fired several shots after them, but failed to make an arrest.

—"Article 47," which has been running at the Academy of Music for some time past, has been withdrawn, and will be replaced this and tomorrow evenings by "Guy Mannering," Miss Dargon taking the leading part. Next week will be the inauguration of the fall season by the new company, at which time Oliver Doud Byron will make his appearance in the great sensational drama of "Ben McCullough."

—Young Mr. Hesing, son of old Mr. Hesing, has written a letter to the *Journal* denying the truthfulness of a paragraph published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, headed "A good one on Young Hesing." For the information of young Mr. Hesing, it may not be inappropriate to state that the "points" from which the paragraph in question was written were obtained from one of the leading editors of the *Evening Journal*.

—The Board of Public Works, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted an order requiring that all parties owning, leasing, or having under their control, in the burnt district, vacant lot or lots, where sidewalks have not yet been constructed, to be required to at once build sidewalks in front of the same, and if they are not built within the space of twenty days, then the Board will allow *debris* or earth to be dumped into such sidewalk spaces so as to fill them up to the grade.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows—observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House: At 7:30 a. m., 70 deg.; 8 a. m., 72; 8:30 a. m., 72; 9 a. m., 73; 9:30 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 74; 10:30 a. m., 75; 11 a. m., 76; 11:30 a. m., 77; 12 m., 76; 12:30 p. m., 76; 1 p. m., 76; 1:30 p. m., 76; 2 p. m., 80; 2:30 p. m., 78; 3 p. m., 78; 3:30 p. m., 78; 4 p. m., 79; 4:30 p. m., 78; 5 p. m., 78; 5:30 p. m., 77; 6 p. m., 75—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 98 degrees in the sun.

—Andrew Wolsgen left his home, No. 271 Fourth street, last Monday in the afternoon, since when nothing has been heard or seen of him, and it is feared some accident has befallen him. He is a Dane by birth, 25 or 30 years old, dark complexion, wore small black mustache, and has lost a couple of his front teeth. At the time of his leaving he wore a blue suit of clothes, and black hat. Any information that might lead to a clue of his whereabouts will be received at the office of the *Skandinaven*, No. 75 West Kinzie street, or at Mr. V. Mortensen, No. 271 Fourth street.

—The fund for the benefit of the widow and children of Officer O'Meara, who was murdered by the ruffian Rafferty, increases daily, and bids fair to become larger than that subscribed to secure the release of the blood-stained rowdy. Yesterday Mayor Medill received by mail $10 from "W. C. H." of Sterling, Ill., on behalf of the fund. Within the last week or ten days the following contributions have been received: Sherman House, $25; Tremont House, $75; Briggs House, $25; officers and attaches of the Police Courts, $17. Independent of the above sums, Sergeant Hood, of the Archer Avenue Police Station, has collected $475.

—The enterprise displayed by the city department of the *Evening Journal* is simply wonderful. Unlike the *Times*, whose motto is, "Anything to kill space," the *Journal* goes in for anything old and respectable. Frequently matter is printed in its columns for news which is ten days old. Last evening its city editor gave up a column and a quarter of its valuable space to what is termed the "forthcoming eighteenth annual report of the Board of Education." By turning to the files of THE TRIBUNE of June 27 and 29 the enterprising young man of the *Journal* will find President Runyan's annual address, together with everything of public interest contained in the "forthcoming report," etc.

—A correspondent in New York, who owns property in Chicago, writes for information about the county taxes for 1871—when they are payable. As there are quite a number of people in this city who are not quite so anxious as he is to pay what is due, it may be stated that the tax books have been open and money has been received by the Collector since the 1st of July. The taxes become delinquent in November or before, if the Board of County Commissioners should order the books closed. It is not known when they will be called in, but as they are liable to be called in at any time, persons who have not yet paid should do so at once, and thereby avoid a tax sale.

—The following bids for water pipe were opened at the office of the Board of Public Works yesterday: Douillard & Hayes, 6 and 8-inch pipe, $78 per ton; E. P. Allis & Co., 6 and 8-inch pipe, $70 per ton; John E. McNeal & Son, 4-inch pipe $85 per ton, 6-inch pipe $84 per ton, 8-inch pipe $80; Smith & Co., 4-inch pipe $78, 6-inch pipe $74.60; Shickel, Harris & Co., 6-inch pipe, $75.60. Awards were made to E. P. Allis & Co. for 200 pieces 6-inch pipe and 200 pieces 8-inch at $70 per ton; to Smith & Co. 750 pieces 4-inch pipe at $78 per ton, 1,000 pieces 6-inch pipe at $74.60 per ton, [illegible] pieces 8-inch pipe at $74.60; Shickel, Harris & Co., 50 pieces 6-inch pipe at $75.60.

—About noon yesterday, Detective Dennis Simmons arrested, on description, a young man named Henry Dickerson, of Joliet, who is charged with having forged a check for $600 on the First National Bank, of that city. The officer met him on LaSalle street, near the Custom House. There is nothing known of the circumstances under which the crime was committed. Three hundred dollars were found upon Dickerson; when asked what he had done with the remainder, he replied that he had sent it to a lawyer in St. Louis. The prisoner is said to be respectably connected in Joliet. He was returned yesterday afternoon in the custody of a Central Station officer.

—Patrons of the "open" cars on State street are liable to enjoy a mud bath at any hour of the night or day, these times. Take a chair on the "high" side of one of these conveyances, and you receive the benefit of the slush splashed by the horse drawing the car or other vehicle coming from the opposite direction. If the seat is well forward, the animal attached to your car is certain to step into a puddle and send the mud flying into your face and over your shirt bosom. Seat yourself in one of the rear chairs, and the first thing you know some reckless fellow will drive his team close up behind, and then look out for your back hair and coat collar. The only safe place is a chair about the middle of the car, on the right hand side, going or coming, and, if possible, beside a portly lady whose large proportions will "shade" you from passing teams. The writer "knows how it is himself."

—A respectable-looking man named E. Davis was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday on the charge of having attempted to pass a forged check at Bush's wholesale liquor store, on State street, with the intention of receiving goods thereon. It is alleged that he ordered four barrels of whiskey, representing $690.40, and presented in payment a check on the Third National Bank of this city for $824. Davis being a total stranger, the firm declined to receive the draft without more convincing evidence than his word that it was genuine. He left it with them for examination, however, and they advanced him $25, as he was out of money. Subsequently the check was pronounced worthless by the officers of the bank, and shortly afterward Davis was arrested. He was held for trial in bail of $1,000.

Coin Interest.

The interest on the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are paid in gold. Interest is 7 3-10 per cent—about 8½ per cent in currency—is payable semi-annually, and is always promptly met. The bonds are issued either coupon or registered. Bankers throughout the country have already manifested their confidence in them by purchasing them as investments for themselves. We commend them to those who desire security of principal and prompt payment of interest. Lunt, Preston & Kean, General Agents.

Cook County Normal School

commences Monday, Sept. 2. Englewood, Aug. 29. D. S. Wentworth, Principal.

NEW YORK.

The Livingstone-Stanley-Noe Controversy.

An After-Scene in the Fisk-Mansfield-Stokes Tragedy.

Dangerous Illness of Ex-Governor Curtin.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LIVINGSTONE-STANLEY-NOE CONTROVERSY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Livingstone-Stanley-Noe controversy still rages, and fac-simile letters are reproduced and discussed by experts. The *Herald* introduces a new and important witness in W. E. Stearns, son of the President of Amherst College. Mr. Stearns is temporarily in this city. He saw Dr. Livingstone in 1866 in the steamer which carried both to Bombay. Here a friendship began, and, on arriving at Bombay, Dr. Livingstone made his home at Stearns' house. During February, 1866, Mr. Stearns received several letters from Dr. Livingstone, which he has handed over to the *Herald*. He says he can swear that the letter received by Mr. Bennett from Livingstone, through Stanley, is genuine, and was written by Livingstone's own hand, the strong rapture in the letter received by Stearns, in which Livingstone unmistakably corresponding with the *Herald's* *fac-simile*. In regard to Livingstone's use in the letter of the word "dreadful," Mr. Stearns argues that the Doctor was a devoted admirer of America. "I have heard him argue with enthusiasm the cause of the North in the late war, against the Southern views of other Englishmen. His impossibility is the matter of expression, you may note in his use, in the third of these letters, of the phrase, 'some considerable,' which, certainly, Stanley could not be accountable for. His brother, Charles Livingstone, kept, possibly still keeps, a boarding house at Roxbury, Mass., and his eldest son fell fighting for the Union before Petersburg. He told me himself that, when returning from the Zambesi expedition, it was with difficulty he could bring himself to speak or write in the English language. At such a time I can imagine what the effect upon him would be of a chatty correspondent with so much to tell."

ONE OF THE MISSING LADIES FOUND.

One of the young married ladies whose disappearance has been puzzling the police, Mrs. Stiles, wife of one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, at Long Branch, was found yesterday, at a private residence on Forty-first street, in front of which she had been overcome by the heat. She was taken inside, where she lay unconscious until yesterday. No tidings have been received of the other two missing ladies.

AN AFTER SCENE

in the Fisk-Mansfield-Stokes tragedy was enacted to-day, in the sale, at auction, of the elegant furniture in the residence of Josephine Mansfield, on Twenty-third street. Mrs. Williams represented Mrs. Mansfield. For hours before the time announced for the sale to begin, the parlors were thronged by females, of various social grades, bent on gratifying their curiosity. The prices brought were considerably above ordinary auction figures. The competition over a pair of canaries ran the price up to $16. Though not visible, Mrs. Mansfield is in the city superintending the sale, and, doubtless, turned her notoriety to account by making the catalogue as extensive as possible.

STOCKS.

Business on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was less extensive than yesterday. The opening business showed a steady market, but before the morning hour expired this condition of affairs was succeeded by a decline of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Late in the day the market was moved up ¼ to 1¼ per cent from the lowest point of the morning. In this upward movement Erie was the most conspicuous, rising from 49½ to 50½. The business in Erie to-day was moderate in extent, the fluctuations being controlled entirely by foreign influences. New York Central was quite prominent, with an advance from 98½ to 99¼ on increased dealings. Northwestern, Ohio, and Lake Shore advanced ⅛ to ¼ per cent, and Western Union, Union Pacific, and Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central ¼ per cent. Panama declined from 132¼ to 132. The fluctuations later in the day were not important.

MONEY

steady at 5 per cent on call, but closed with business at 3 to 4 per cent. Prime commercial paper closes at 7½ to 9 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, with real business at about 109¼ for 60 days, and 109¾ for sight.

GOLD

ranged from 113⅞ to 113¼, with most of the business at 113. At times there was a little show of activity, but the market generally was dull. The small amount of gold bid for at the Treasury, to-day, represents a decreased speculative interest in the Gold Room.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull on small fluctuations. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@101¾; Union Pacific firsts, 89½@89¾; land grants, 80½@80¾; incomes, 87@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour steady. Fresh ground shipping extras scarce and firm; old family brands held firmly; new irregular and in moderate demand; No. 2 shipping quiet. At the close the market was better for spring wheat brands, with good inquiry. Wheat very scarce; spring nearly all in the hands of one house. Spring storage wanted, but is held less firmly; white very scarce. The market closed strong for spring. Winter firmly held, but less active.

PROVISIONS.

Pork steady, with moderate demand. For future delivery the demand is light. Sales of 750 brls mess, for September, at $14.00. Cut meats more active and steady. Bacon better and in demand. Lard steady, but quiet, the demand being chiefly local.

[To the Associated Press.]

HEAVY ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A Kingston (N. Y.) despatch states that suits have been brought in the Supreme Court against Thomas Cornell, President, and S. D. Coykendall, Vice President, of the First National Bank of Rondout, for fraudulently appropriating money and town bonds amounting to nearly a million of dollars, which were deposited in that bank to the credit of the Kingston & Syracuse Railroad. One Benson, Treasurer of the Railroad, is also implicated. All the above were officers of the late Rondout & Oswego Railroad.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Ex-Governor Curtin is reported dangerously ill at the residence of his son-in-law in Brooklyn. His physicians forbid any one but his nurse seeing him.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

A pickpocket captured by the police to-day was found to have considerable jewelry on his person belonging to the family of General Barlow. Investigation proved the thief was one of Barlow's servants, who robbed the house of over $5,000 worth of property.

CAR CONDUCTOR SHOT.

William Walsh, while drunk, shot a car conductor named Henry Blanchard, last night, for ejecting him from the car. Walsh was arrested.

MANSFIELD'S FURNITURE.

The furniture of Josie Mansfield was sold at auction to-night, at extremely high prices.

BAILED.

Spencer Petters, is charged with the Minneapolis bank robbery, was bailed to-day in $150,000.

ON A VISIT.

Peter Grant, Governor General of Jamaica, is expected to arrive here to-night to make the country a brief visit.

MISSOURI.

New Custom House Site—The Northern Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—There was a large meeting on 'Change to-day to express a preference between what is known as the Crow and Nicholson Blocks as a site for the new Custom House. After some remarks by District Attorney Krum, who read a despatch from Washington instructing him, if there was a strong preference for the Nicholson Block, to purchase it instead of the Crow Block, otherwise, to obey original instructions, a vote was taken by dividing the crowd. After surveying both sides, Krum decided in favor of the Crow Block. Great indignation is manifested by the friends of the Nicholson Block, who claimed a large majority, and much pleasure is expressed by the friends of the other location. Since the meeting, Mr. Krum has received a despatch from Washington ordering him to close the purchase for the Crow Block.

The *Times* publishes an extract from a private letter from a gentleman connected with the engineer corps of the Northern Pacific Railway, which gives interesting information respecting the work done this season. A reconnaissance of the Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton has been made; also, an exploration of the river from Benton to Three Forks, a distance of 200 miles. It was discovered that this portion of the river, with a little improvement, can be made navigable, and with a narrow-gauge railroad around the Big Falls, which are 500 feet high, can be made of great importance to the northwest. The railroad will be completed this fall to Carlton, where it crosses the Missouri River. From this point it is expected a line of steamers will be run into the heart of Montana. A line will also be run from the mouth of Divide Creek across the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the north fork of the Salmon River, on the Pacific slope. Both ascending and descending grades are very easy. Other lines will also be run. Altogether, the work so far, this season, is regarded as highly satisfactory.

A heavy rain fell here for several hours last night, completely changing the character of the weather, and it is believed the heated term is thoroughly broken up.

Telegraphic Brevities.

About 3,500 poor children of Albany, N. Y., went on an excursion down the river, yesterday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—Hugh Marra, who shot Alderman McKillen, of Philadelphia, some time since, was arrested last night.

—The funeral of the late Henry Ufield took place yesterday morning from St. Paul's Church in Indianapolis. The services were conducted according to the solemn rites of the Episcopal Church, and were exceedingly impressive.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that distilled spirits, when delivered to collectors of Customs at any port for exportation therefrom, with a benefit of the drawback of internal revenue thereon, will, for the present, be taken possession of and stored, when necessary, in the same manner as unclaimed merchandise, until the export entry shall be made.

—The annual reunion of the old settlers of Adams County, Ill., commenced at Clayton, Wednesday, and was continued through yesterday. A large number of the pioneers of that section, with their descendants and friends, were in attendance, many of whom gave interesting narratives of their early experiences on the verge of the wilderness.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Potter, Leverson & Co., London diamond brokers, in a communication to the *Times*, state that a few months ago an American came to this city and bought a large number of diamonds in the rough, paying no attention whatever to the weight or quality of the stones. These, they intimate, were used by the alleged discoverers of the diamond mines in Arizona to sustain their assertions. The *Times*, commenting upon the above communication, expresses astonishment that Latham Barlow and General McClellan should have been induced to allow their names to be connected with the Arizona enterprise.

Several cotton operatives [illegible] out in consequence of [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—The steamships Italy and Sweden have arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The bronze statue of Walter Scott, which is to be erected in Central Park, New York, is completed, and will be shipped from Edinburgh to the former city in October. This is the first work of art produced in Scotland expressly for America. A bust of the distinguished novelist and poet, which is to be sent to St. Louis, will soon be finished.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 29.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Court met at half-past 12 o'clock this afternoon, and remained in session till 4 o'clock, when it adjourned until to-morrow noon. Only the Arbitrators and the Secretary of the Board were present. The question of the payment of interest on the indemnities awarded, which was to have been brought up to-day, was reserved for future discussion, and the Court debated a proposition in reference to the continuance of the sessions in secret. The Court is progressing in its labors on the details, and the prospects are favorable for an early completion of the work before it.

France.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is stated that President Thiers has ordered the prohibition of all demonstrations on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic.

Portugal.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The steamship James Stevenson was burnt off Lisbon recently. Her passengers and crew were saved.

Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—The ex-Empress Carlotta is fast sinking, and there is no hopes whatever of her recovery.

Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The engine makers of this city are on a strike.

India.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—The cholera is reported to be raging in India, and the fatalities are enormous. Thousands have died in the City of Lahore, and several in other large cities.

INDIANA.

New Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—Articles of association of the Danville, Brazil & Bloomington Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The western terminus of the road will be on the State line between the crossing of the Bowling Green & Little Vermillion Railroad, in Vermillion County, and its eastern terminus at Bloomington, Monroe County. It passes through Vermillion, Polk, Clay, Owen, and Monroe Counties, via Carbondale and Bowling Green. The capital stock is $550,000, of which $50,000 is subscribed. The road is designed to connect at its western terminus with a road to run via Danville, Ill., in a northwesterly direction, to intersect the Illinois Central, or another road running into Chicago. It will be directed by John C. Shorb, Abraham Sandusky, Andrew Gundy, Andrew Maxon, Augustus L. Webster, Milton A. McDonald, and Robert A. Carnahan.

Killed by the Cars.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 29.—During the storm last night, two young men, named Jonathan Kiger and John Mast, riding in a wagon, were run over and instantly killed by a fast train on the Indiana and St. Louis Railroad, two miles north of this city. Their horses were also killed.

Last night the lightning struck an expensive and beautiful monument in the City Cemetery, near town, throwing it down and demolishing portions of the structure.

Colonel William E. McLane, who was principal Secretary of the Cincinnati Convention is addressing a Greeley meeting here to-night.

WISCONSIN.

Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Schuetzen Bund—Killed—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 29.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Schuetzen Bund convened in this city to-day. Large numbers of societies from other cities in the State are represented.

John McCann, a car repairer on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, was killed last night by being run over by a freight car which he was repairing, and which was struck by a switch engine unintentionally.

The weather is cooler and pleasant.

TRAGEDY AT HAYS CITY, KAN.

A Man Murdered in a Saloon—His Murderer and a Horse Thief Chained to a Post in Jail and Shot by a Mob.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 28.

On Thursday night last, in Hays City, Kan., there was done a deed of fearful note, and this was the deed and the manner of its doing:

A few days before one Jack Wright went to Hays City from Dodge City, the prospective terminus of the Atlantic, Texas and Santa Fe Railroad, to buy some lumber for building purposes. In one of the low doggeries with which Hays City abounds, he met one McClelland, a resident of Ellsworth, and familiarly known as the wickedest man in the State. Both parties had been drinking and both were stimulated to jealousy by the presence of a frail it not fair one, in the person of Nettie O'Baldwin. Words ensued and then McClelland loudly asserted that the only object which he had in going to Hays City was to kill Jack Wright, and that now was the appointed time. In a moment, amid a frightful din of profanity and remonstrance, pistols were drawn, and their short, sharp crack announced that murder was being done. McClelland's first shot pierced Wright's stomach, and he fell to the ground mortally wounded.

His death wound, however, did not prevent him from thrice firing on and wounding McClelland. One ball took effect in the desperado's head, another in his left hand, and a third in his abdomen, all three wounds being severe, but not necessarily fatal. In a moment the fight was over, and in less than half an hour after its occurrence, Wright was a corpse, McClelland a prisoner, and the woman O'Baldwin an exile, having departed no one knew whither. McClelland's wounds were dressed and he was placed in jail, the basement of a one-story building used as a Court House. A chain was fastened to his ankle, and the other end of it was fastened to one of the posts supporting the building. To the same post was fastened in a similar manner a well-known horse-thief, "Pony" Donovan, who had received frequent warnings to leave that section of the country under penalty of death, warnings which he had treated with contempt. The community had been terribly excited by the shooting affray and the arrest of Donovan, and suspicious knots of men met at all the street corners, muttering ominously that two such ruffians would not be allowed to leave the city alive, or, indeed, to see the dawning of another day.

The night, however, passed away undisturbed, and the pale beams of another morning sun shone in on the fettered wretches. This delay in the execution of the popular vengeance was only a respite and not a pardon; it was only accorded to await the return of a messenger, who had been sent to Dodge City to bring to Hays City a brother of the murdered man. The next night came. At the dead midnight hour a band of men met in the square; all were armed, all silent. They approached the jail and surrounded it. By the tossing light of their torches could be seen crouching against the post to which they were chained, the two desperadoes, the graver criminal, McClellan, swathed in bandages. The mob had no pity for them, who were fastened there like cattle awaiting the ax of the butcher. A curse of hatred broke from Donovan's lips. McClelland was asleep, but started up as the light flashed upon him. Its lurid glare was to him as the blaze of opening hell. In a moment the glistening barrels of a dozen guns were thrust through the windows, a detonation followed, and when the thin blue smoke cleared away, out on its curling wreaths floated the guilty soul of "Pony" Donovan.

McClelland, a man of iron frame, was shuddering and moaning in an agony from which death soon relieved him. Thus perished, without word of warning or a moment for reflection and repentance, these two miserable men.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 29.—Cattle market firm, arrivals light, best 6@6½c; stockers, 3@4c. Prospects fair.

Sheep market firm; arrivals fair; best, $4.00@4.50; medium, $3.00@3.50; common, $2.00@2.50. Prospects fair.

Hog market good; arrivals light. Philadelphia, $5.00@5.20; Yorkers, $4.80@5.10. Prospects fair.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Railroad Train Collides with a Family Wagon—Five Persons Killed.

From the Philadelphia Age, Aug. 27.

Yesterday morning Mr. Reuben Deal, a gentleman of about 60 years of age, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Thirteenth and Monterey streets, between Race and Vine streets, left the city, accompanied by his two grand-children, named George Mulloch and Ella Freberger, aged respectively 10 and 11 years, and a companion of the children named Mary Snyder, for the purpose of spending the day at the summer residence of Mr. Edward Middleton, a well-known iron merchant of this city, and whose residence is located a few hundred yards northeast of Tacony Railroad Station.

After a well-spent day among the green fields, Mr. Deal gathered his little flock about him for the purpose of returning to the city by the train that left New York at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Middleton's family carriage was brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying the visitors to the railroad station, and an old and trusty driver in the employ of Mr. Middleton, named Porter Ostler, was deputed to drive the party to the station. The road from Mr. Middleton's house to the station strikes the railroad and runs alongside of it about one hundred yards above the station, and at the place where the road crosses the railroad at right angles and runs down towards the river. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Deal, his two grand children, George Mulloch and Ella Freberger, and the little girl Mary Snyder, were terribly mangled and thrown out in different directions. A number of ladies and gentlemen, being summer sojourners at Tacony, were seated in front of the station at the time of the accident, and they were all unwilling witnesses of the sad affair. As soon as the male spectators recovered from the temporary shock occasioned by the collision, the bodies of the occupants of the carriage were picked up, and those of Mr. Deal and his two grandchildren were carried into the station and laid out on the floor, and that of little Mary Snyder was taken to the residence of Mr. Tiney, opposite the depot.

The driver, Ostler, was placed on a settee, he being still alive, and, after receiving temporary attendance at the depot, a party of men carried him to Mr. Middleton's residence, but he died in about twenty minutes after reaching there.

The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank,

No. 73 South Clark, opposite the old Court House—West Side office, 63 South Halsted street, near Madison.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—Depositors are hereby notified that the M. F. and M. Savings Bank is again located on Clark street, two blocks south of the old place, which was destroyed by fire. The new office is at No. 73 South Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets, in the new brick building opposite the old Court House. The office opened at 63 Halsted street, near Madison, immediately after the great fire, is continued also for the convenience of depositors living on the West Side. All matters relating to correspondence, investments, and exchange, will be attended to at the Clark street office, at which, also, all loans and the interest thereon, will be payable.

Office hours at both offices, on Saturdays and Mondays, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; on all other days, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

SIDNEY MYERS, Manager.

—A plan has been submitted to the French Academy for storing wheat in portable sheet iron granaries, in which a vacuum is maintained equal to at least from three to four inches of mercury, this being found sufficient to destroy all insect life and to insure the evaporation of any moisture in the grain.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 31, 1872.

The foot and mouth disease is increasing to an alarming extent among English cattle. Late returns show an increase of 4,000 cases in the infected districts.

The Bazaine trial, now progressing in Paris, has brought to light suspicious correspondence between the accused and the German, written prior to the surrender of Metz.

Other London jewel-venders rise to remark that they have sold diamonds in the rough to Americans, and that the purchasers represented themselves as Pacific Railway contractors.

Extensive preparations are being made in Berlin for the reception of the Emperors of Russia and Austria on the 5th of September. The several German potentates and Princes will be present.

William Swager, the alleged murderer of Kane Higgins, of Winnetka, on Sunday morning last, has been arrested, and is now in custody awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. There is said to be strong positive evidence tending to show that the prisoner is guilty of the crime.

Granite voters are becoming scarce in Maine, and the press thereof is continually advancing. Every man has his price, according to the number of persons he can influence, and some individuals, who think more of money than they do of their reputation, readily command three hundred and fifty dollars.

As an evidence of the great popularity of the Reform movement, even in the most noted Republican strongholds, it may be stated that the Liberals in Massachusetts now figure up four Congressional Districts that will elect anti-Grant candidates, and that even Mr. Dawes' chances for a re-election are not of the very best.

The Maine Grantites are calling loudly and earnestly for more speakers to counteract the injury inflicted upon their cause by the telling speeches of Senator Trumbull. Good judges in that State concur in the prediction that Perham's majority of last year will be largely whittled down, if not entirely overcome.

By collision on Long Island Sound between the steamer Metis, from New York for Providence, and an unknown sailing vessel, the steamer was badly stove and sunk immediately, causing the loss of nearly one hundred lives. The ill-fated vessel had on board, including officers and crew, one hundred and fifty persons.

William Schaffer, of New York, formerly a resident of Chicago, who lost all his property by the October fire, committed suicide in Jersey City, yesterday, by drowning. His great misfortune had brought on frequent fits of insanity, and it was during one of these that he sought self-destruction. A brother of the deceased recently killed himself from the same cause.

Ex-Senator Doolittle's letter, printed elsewhere, effectually disposes of the Connecticut story, charging Mr. Doolittle with "exacting money in return for his influence" as a member of the United States Senate. It proves by the records in Washington that the whole statement of Connolly, so far as it affects his (Doolittle's) official integrity and reputation as a public man, is absolutely false.

A partial settlement has been reached between the assignee of the State Insurance Company and the officers of the National Loan and Trust Company, whereby the latter agree to pay over to the former the sum of $157,673 of the $313,073 claimed by said assignee, said payment being without prejudice to the right of the claimant to recover the balance of the moneys by suit in equity.

It now turns out that, although the Louisville Convention will bear Blanton Duncan's name, the Honorable Sponsor from Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, [illegible] will, for appearance sake, make a brief speech to a meeting advertised to be held in New Albany, across the river from Louisville, but the larger part of the Senator's time will be taken up in exchanging signals with Duncan and his crew.

In the face of Mr. Wilson's downright denials concerning his alleged connection with the Know-Nothings, we have the statement of Albert Pike, of Arkansas, that he saw and conversed with the honorable gentleman at the Philadelphia Conference, in 1856, and that the Natick statesman assured him (Pike) that the Massachusetts K. N.'s were very proud of him. Mr. Pike also says that Senator Wilson has repeatedly alluded to that Convention since that time, and has called his (Pike's) attention to the fact that their acquaintance commenced at this Know-Nothing Council.

The Dexter Park races have thus far proved a decided success. The audiences, though large, have been about equally divided between the fair and sterner sex, and all have enjoyed the exciting and [illegible]. The present meeting is notable in several respects. One is the remarkable fact that although many fast horses have taken part in the races, the Chicago favorites have carried off all the honors. Another noteworthy and perhaps unprecedented circumstance connected with this meeting is, the unusually good time made by the competing horses, which have in nearly every case, and in every heat, improved their former record.

Through Mr. [illegible] Leslie's careful and voluminous correspondence relative to the Duncan's Side-Show has just come to light. It appears, from this correspondence, that several Grant Congressmen of this State, who, under ordinary circumstances, do nothing for Joe, have made of him a friend in [illegible] nonce, and, acting in an advisory capacity, have given J. L. much advice relative to the proper action to be taken in order to insure a goodly crowd at the Louisville Convention. Joseph has been instructed by these disinterested Grantites as to what gentlemen the Duncan circulars should be sent, and our sanguine and enthusiastic member of Congress from the Chicago District is reported as having boasted that he could send fifty delegates to help swell the mob. A certain Chicago editor is said to have grave doubts as to the respectability of Blanton's crowd, and feels that the fools are not all dead, but that the forthcoming Convention will have a large representation from that class of population.

The Chicago grain markets were generally higher, and more active yesterday. Mess pork was dull and nominally a shade firmer, at $14.80 for cash and $14.90 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, and 8 1-8c for winter, and 8 1-4c for summer. Meats were quiet and steady at 6 1-4c for shoulders, and 9@9 1-8c for [illegible]. Highwines were rather more active, and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 11c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and more active. Wheat was active, and advanced 2c per bu, closing only a little off, at $1.19@1.19 1-2 for cash, $1.17 3-4@1.18 seller September, and $1.18 1-4 for seller October. Corn was active and advanced 1 1-4c, closing at 39 3-4c for September, and 41 3-8@41 1-2c for October. Oats were dull and averaged easier, closing at 26 1-2c cash, and 26@26 1-4c seller September. Rye advanced 1c per bu, closing at [illegible]. Barley was in good demand and 1 1-2c higher, closing at 58@58 1-2 for cash No. 2, and [illegible] seller October. There was an active demand for hogs at 5a10c advanced on yesterday's prices, the market closing firm at $4.[illegible]. Cattle met with a good demand, and commanded full prices. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

War Department Weather Forecast.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—7 p. m.—Clear weather, with brisk northerly and northwesterly winds will prevail on Saturday over the Middle and New England States. Northerly winds and clear weather for the south Atlantic. Winds veering to easterly and southerly, generally clear weather from Kentucky to Ohio, and northward to lower Michigan. Rising pressure, easterly to southerly [illegible] from Kansas to Lakes Superior and Michigan.